FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 3, 1846. [NO. 1496.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY [illegible]
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

GARDEN SEED.

SUGAR AND EARLY CORN, just received and for sale by

MALLETT & HUSKE.

Jan. 26, 1846. 95-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crescent SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 21, 1845. 95-tf

HENRY H. DEPO

ANNOUNCES himself a Candidate for District Constable for the Town of Fayetteville, to be voted for by the voters within the corporate bounds of said Town.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95-3t

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of [illegible] of them at different parts of the country, the Subscribers have bought about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 50 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, [illegible] of whom are gentlemen distinguished [illegible] science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common [illegible] Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels is $[illegible].

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation [illegible] months, or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with [illegible] cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.	LENOIR.
A. Graham.	Thomas Rouse.
CUMBERLAND.	Mr. Lassiter.
Col. Alex. Murchison.	JONES.
Christopher Monroe.	James McDaniel.
Alex. Williams.	CRAVEN.
Col. A. S. McNeill.	John Bryant.
[illegible] Smith.	COLUMBUS.
John McDaniel.	Lot Williamson.
John Evans.	ROBESON.
J. W. Howell.	W. C. McNeill.
PITT.	RICHMOND.
Gen. James McKay.	John C. McLaurin.
Robert Melvin.	John L. Fairley.
S. N. Robinson.	ANSON.
Thomas C. Smith.	A. Burcham.
[illegible] Wright.	J. R. Reid, Millwright.
John Smith.	CASWELL.
SAMPSON.	J. T. Dodson, Millwright
C. T. Barksdale.	ORANGE.
[illegible]	Dr. Yancey.
[illegible] Spearman.	W. H. Merritt.
Henry Royal.	W. Dalton.
NEW HANOVER.	CHATHAM.
James Murphy.	Cole & Beauty.
Charles Henry.	Smith & Faden.
ONSLOW.	N. Clegg.
Robert Aman.	WAKE.
GREENE.	S. Beasly.
Thomas Hooker.	J. T. Leach.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern.—For also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell County.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCHD McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

TO EDITORS.—Any Editor of a newspaper in North Carolina who will publish the above for one year, and send the paper, shall be entitled to one individual right to a pair of as he may please.

WHOLESALE HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE.

JENNINGS & OGDEN,
No. 138 Water Street, N. York.

JENNINGS & OGDEN continue to manufacture HATS of every description and quality, embracing all the different styles of Fashionable and Broad Brim HATS, among which are—

Fine Nutria, Super White and Black Brush, Super Moleskin, Drab Beaver & Russia Hats.

With many other descriptions too numerous to mention.

Merchants who are desirous of procuring a neat and tasty article for their Retail Trade, can have their wants supplied by making application to J. & O. And while we offer such inducements to Fashionable Retailers, we would say to the Wholesale Buyer and Country Merchants, that our Stock on hand and constantly manufacturing comprises every thing suited to your wants. HATS here can be found from the Lowest Quality to the Finest, which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM JENNINGS.
ELIAS R. OGDEN.

New York, Jan'y 1846. 95-3m

Valuable LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, a tract of Land lying about 7 miles East of Fayetteville; another tract containing 149 acres adjoining the above; and another containing 152 acres, also adjoining. Also 250 acres lying on Black River, about 2 miles below Maxwell's Bridge, in this county. The whole is good Turpentine land, and the Timber has never been cut from the tract on Black River. Some of it is very prime land for cultivation. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

NATHANIEL H. McLAURIN.
ARCHIBALD McLAURIN.

Cumberland county, Jan'y 20. 95tf

MOLASSES.

JUST RECEIVED per last Steamer, 20 hhds. prime MOLASSES. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 26. 95tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to his OLD STAND, Corner of Green St. and Market Square, where he will be glad to see his old friends and customers, and any who will favor him with a call.

H. LEETE.

Jan. 27, 1846. 95-tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have this day received a general assortment of

Ready-made CLOTHING,

Consisting of Over-Coats, Frock and Dress Coats, Pants, and Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 26. 95tf

HAYMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

THE charge of this Institution, from which the Rev. Mr. Colton expects to withdraw on the 20th of March next, will be assumed, immediately after his withdrawal, by the Subscriber. And hereafter it will be continued by him.

He has released himself from all engagements that might be supposed to interfere with the prompt and diligent discharge of the duties of a Teacher; and hopes, from the experience he has already acquired as a Teacher, and the vigilance and care with which he will direct the School, not to disappoint any who may be disposed to patronise him.

JOHN J. BRANTLY.

Jan'y 26. 95tf

MISSING,

A SMALL PACKAGE, sewed up in canvass or burlaps. The card has been lost from it. The contents are plates of iron and temples, of no use to any person but a manufacturer.

ROCKFISH CO.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

HAVING ourselves witnessed the beneficial effects of this article on the persons of several of our inhabitants, we hesitate not to commend it to all those who have unfortunately lost their hair. We refer such to the certificate of Mr. Holmes.—*Boston Post.*

"BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 6, 1841.

Mr. BAYLEY—Sir: Having about four years since, through disease, lost the hair from the top of my head, and having used many articles recommended to restore it, I was induced, from the recommendation I saw in your "Phenix," to try Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic. I am now happy to say, that after using three bottles, my head is covered with a fine growth of young and healthy hair.—Several of my friends and acquaintances have also used it to their entire satisfaction. I therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering the disagreeable sensation caused by baldness.

JAMES A. HOLMES.

The above certificate is from a respectable young man, an overseer in the Steam-Mill, whose statement can be believed.

NEW & IMPORTANT EVIDENCE FROM THE REV. A. R. HINCKLEY.

FRANKLIN, IA., March 10th, 1841.

Dr. JAYNE—Dear Sir: Your medicine has been in nearly every case successful, especially the Expectorant. I have received much benefit from the use of it myself, and one of my nearest neighbors, who had been afflicted from childhood with the Asthma, so severely as nearly to suffocate her during the paroxysm, which returned about once a week, has been to all appearance permanently cured. Yours, with respect,

A. R. HINCKLEY.

Prepared only at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia. For Sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26. 95-3w

Rambaut & Davis,

TOBACCONISTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Bank Street, opposite the Virginia Bank,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL give their personal attention to Consignments of Produce and Merchandize made them.

G. V. RAMBAUT,
GEO. A. DAVIS.

Jan'y 1, 1846. 95-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
Superior Court of Law—Robeson County.

Daniel Gilchrist and others, *vs.* J. A. R. Henderson and J. A. McKay.

Petition for Partition of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, for said Defendants to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the Petition shall be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Alex'r McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and the 70th year of American Independence, A. D. 1845.

A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

Jan'y 17, 1846. 95-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1846.

Jesse Edwards *vs.* James A. Medley.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James A. Medley, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 95-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1846.

Elijah Cason *vs.* John F. Auld.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John F. Auld, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 95-6w

LAW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber will furnish to order, all descriptions of LAW BOOKS, deliverable in this place at the Northern publishers' prices, *or lower*, where the order is large and the pay prompt. Having a regular correspondence with the great Law Booksellers and Publishers, T. & J. W. Johnson of Philadelphia, he is enabled to execute, on the most favorable terms, orders for the Law Library, the English Common Law Reports, Exchequer Reports, and all other works published by them or others.

Of the Exchequer Reports, he has on hand, Meeson & Welsby, vols. 11 and 12, and will receive the others as they appear.

Archbold's Nisi Prius, new Edition, with the Supplement, just received. Also, Broom's Legal Maxims. Bouvier's Law Dictionary, &c. &c.

Jan'y 26. E. J. HALE.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, a general assortment of LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, warranted genuine, crop of 1845. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY.

Jan'y 19. 94-3w

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscribers having determined to bring their business to a close by the first of April, do now offer their entire Stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

At reduced prices, for Cash or exchange for Produce. The Groceries consist in part of

5 hhds. Sugar, 25 bags Rio Coffee, 10 tons Iron, 25 bbls. Whiskey, 200 Sacks Salt,

Together with many other articles which it is needless to mention. Call and see for yourselves.

COOK & HODGES.

Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

On Consignment.

23 HHDS. prime new crop Porto Rico MOLASSES. Retailers will find it to their advantage to call and examine this lot of Molasses, as it is a very superior article.

Also, 100 casks LIME.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Jan'y 29. 94-3w

Election of Constables.

AN Election for two Constables in the Militia District including the Town of Fayetteville, will be held at the Court House on Saturday the 7th day of February next. Polls will be opened at 10 o'clock, and remain open until sundown. The law provides that one of the said Constables shall be a resident of the Town, and the other of that part of the District beyond the corporate limits of the Town. Six months' residence entitles a person to vote in said Election. Persons living in Town can only vote for the Candidate residing in Town; and those beyond the corporate limits, only for the Candidate residing in the District out of Town.

WILLIAM L. CALLAIS,
JOSEPH S. DUNN,

Judges appointed to hold said Election.

Jan'y 19, 1846. 94-tf

NOTICE.

WE are requested to announce JOHN J. PHILLIPS as a Candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in the Fayetteville District,—to be voted for by the voters within the corporate bounds of said Town.

Jan'y 19, 1846. 94-tf

To the Voters of Fayetteville District.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces himself as a Candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in the Fayetteville District, beyond the Town limits, at the Election to take place on Saturday the 7th day of February.

WM. MITCHELL.

Jan'y 19. 94-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call at John Fort's, and make payment. Their accounts and notes will remain in his hands until the 1st of February, after which time they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

E. N. FORT.

Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1845. 91-tf

30 KEGS White LEAD, in Oil, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

32 TONS Wagon BOXES and Hollow WARE, a superior article, for sale one-third less than former prices, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

To Capitalists.

A COMPANY is now being made up for a Factory in the upper end of this County, on the Cape Fear River, at the Buckhorn Falls. A fall can be had of 18 feet; a race is partly cut, which was once used for a Flouring Mill. For information, apply at the Carolinian Office.

Jan. 17, 1846. 94-6w

FROM THE NORRIDGEWOCK (ME.) JOURNAL.

We publish the following, as among the many evidences which we are constantly receiving of the increasing popularity of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. We have no interest in "puffing" it—any further than we have a desire to promote the health and happiness of our fellow-creatures, who are wasting away with those complaints, for which this medicine is an absolute remedy. And in calling the attention of the public to it, we feel that we are in the faithful discharge of our duty:

NEW PORTLAND, Nov. 4, 1842.

MR. PRATT—Sir: I wish you to send me 3 bottles of Jayne's Expectorant, and in this connection I would say, that I deem it an invaluable medicine, and an article that no family should be without for a single day. I have used it for two years in my family, and have always found it a quick and efficient remedy for tightness of the lungs, produced by long protracted colds, which produce the short hacking cough, the premonitor of Consumption, in which it so frequently terminates in this climate. If properly and seasonably administered, it will effectually break up the most violent colds, and thereby prevent the many violent fevers, so frequently consequent upon them. I would most cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public in all cases of that nature, as invaluable.

JOHN H. WEBSTER.

Cholics and Fretting of Infants.

Every mother should have Jayne's Carminative. It is the very thing they need for their children, as it immediately cures the cholic, and allays all irritation of the stomach and bowels.

For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 19. 94-3w

LOST.

ON Saturday before Christmas last, the Subscriber lost a Note on John S. and Edmund B. Richardson, for the amount of $42 10, made about the 8th of April, 1845, payable three months after date. In it was rolled up $12, a $3 bill, a $4 bill, and a $5 bill, on the Cape Fear Bank. It was stuffed in my waistcoat pocket, and must have dropped out. I was in a small crowd on that day, and some person must have picked it up. All persons are notified not to trade for or buy the said Note, as it is gone out of my possession, and I have received no value for the same. Any person finding and delivering said Note and money to me, will be generously rewarded.

DAVID T. MELVIN.

Jan'y 12, 1846. 94tf

The Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his House and Lot, which he owns on Hay Mount. It is one of the most desirable residences in the vicinity of Fayetteville—sufficiently near the town for business men, and far enough removed from the town to be beyond the influence of any miasma that may arise from the low grounds; forming, therefore, a good station for both Summer and Winter. Very few places have as many conveniences for the accommodation of a family, at the same time affording as much security for health. The dwelling house is commodious, airy, and pleasant, having on the ground floor no less than nine good rooms, and is so constructed that it may be made to accommodate two families without annoyance to each other. The kitchen is one of the largest and best in or about the town. There is a good barn, containing stables, a granary, carriage house, and hay loft. There are also several other valuable out-buildings. There are on the premises a new well, and near by an excellent never-failing spring, both of the best of water. There are two acres of land, divided into suitable enclosures for gardens and other purposes, and with good cultivation, it is productive. The premises will be sold on moderate terms, for less than the cost of the buildings; and as they are nearly new and in good order, an excellent bargain may be had, and the terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser.

S. COLTON.

Jan'y 20, 1846. 94tf

NEW SCHOOL.

THE Rev. Simeon Colton, long and favorably known to the public as Principal of "Hay Mount High School," will cease to act in that capacity after the expiration of the present Session. In March next the Subscriber will open a School to remedy, in some degree, the inconvenience thereby created. He confidently solicits the support of the public generally, and especially of the citizens of the town. The instruction shall be as thorough as his ability and a faithful discharge of duty can make it. Particular attention will be given to the Mathematical department, as best calculated to discipline the mind and store it with valuable practical information.

Terms of Tuition made known upon application.

JESSE P. SMITH.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 19, 1846. 94tf

LIME.

300 CASKS of Fresh THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Jan'y 19. 94tf

MOLASSES.

52 HHDS. MOLASSES, just received and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Jan'y 19. 94tf

Irish Potatoes and Onions.

18 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES, 10 ditto Northern ONIONS, for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Jan'y 19. 94tf

Planting Potatoes.

120 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes, 10 bbls. Tanners' OIL.

For sale by H. BRANSON.

Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

The Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he will be prepared to make Contracts for Building through the Spring and Summer, and will render Estimates for the same when called on.

N. RADCLIFFE.

Jan'y 21, 1846. 94-3w

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence, without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1845.

Edward Kearsey *vs.* Milley Kearsey.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Subpena and alias Subpena have been returned "not found," and proclamation having been made, at the door of the Court House, to appear and answer as commanded in said Subpena, and the said Milley Kearsey having failed to appear: It is Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to answer the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, A. McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

92] A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

Boot & Shoe Making.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has recently REMOVED to the South side of Hay street, nearly opposite Briggs's Hotel, where he intends continuing the

Boot and Shoe Making Business

In all its branches. Having in his employment several first rate workmen, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit, as well as to receive, a liberal share of public patronage.

D. G. HUMPHREY.

Jan'y 7, 1846. 93-3m

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Pine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 14, 1845. 89tf

THE Subscriber has just received, in addition to his former Stock, a variety of low priced CALICOES, Kentucky JEANS, SATTINETS, Ladies col'd Kid GLOVES, col'd and black Kid SLIPPERS and BUSKINS. For sale very low.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

20 DOZEN Castor and Sweet OIL, best quality, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

ODD FELLOWS' *Female School.*

THIS Institution is now opened under the superintendence of Mrs. Julia M. Billups, a Lady favorably known to the public for her attainments and qualifications as a Teacher and disciplinarian. The plan adopted by this Institution is such as has received the approbation of the best Scholars in Europe, and so far as it is known in this Country, has been entirely successful.

The price of Tuition is $3 per quarter, and 25 cents additional for contingencies—payable in advance. All the Books used in the School are furnished free of charge.

Application for admission must be made to Jas. G. Cook.

A. A. T. SMITH,
JOHN McRAE,
WARREN WINSLOW,
J. M. STEDMAN,
J. G. COOK,

Committee.

Fayetteville, Jan. 5, 1846. 92-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Subscriber by Book Account, where no special contract as to time has been made, are requested to call and close their accounts, either by Cash or Note, otherwise Interest will be charged in all cases after the 1st proximo.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

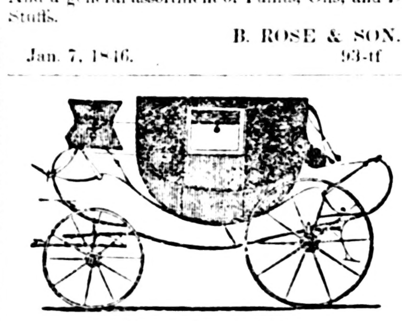
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Fresh Thomastown LIME, 10 x 12 and 8 x 10 Window GLASS, And a general assortment of Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs.

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 7, 1846. 93-tf



NEW *Carriage Repository.*

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY,

HAVING obtained the services of Mr. LEWIS CORMICK, of Danville, Virginia, as a Teacher, take this method of announcing to the public, that the exercises of this School will commence on the 16th of February. The Session to continue five months.

The Trustees deem it proper to state, that the continued good health of the surrounding country, the cheapness of provisions, and Board in the most respectable families at very moderate prices, have induced them to make some exertion in obtaining the services in the Academy of a very competent man.—From the evidences furnished by Mr. CORMICK, of character and qualifications in every respect to take charge of an Academy, they feel no hesitation in stating that the general discipline and attention to youth committed to the charge of this gentleman, will be most satisfactory. His charges will be as follows:

Primary English Branches, per Session,	$12 50
Higher Branches,	15 00
Ancient Languages and Mathematics,	20 00
French, additional Charge,	5 00
Contingent expenses	50

By order of the Board,

M. Q. WADDELL, Secretary.

Jan. 1, 1846. 93-4t.

DIALOGUE
BETWEEN FARMERS "BULL" AND "JONATHAN."

Mr. Bull. Neighbor Jonathan, suppose we try now if we cannot agree upon a division line through that rocky unreclaimed piece of ground at the tail end of our fine farms.

Mr. Jonathan. With all my heart, friend Bull. It may prevent a collision at some future day, and I do not much like the way in which our cattle are now running together, according to our last agreement. What do you propose?

Mr. Bull. I will compromise for a line to commence at the bounded white oak—formerly agreed on as a starting point—to run due west until it strikes the creek, and thence south-westwardly, bounding thereon, to the lake. Without water the whole field to me would be useless.

Mr. Jonathan. I must decline your proposal; for I am sure my title is good up to neighbor Bearskin's line. By inheritance I have certainly better claims than you on the north side of the creek, and by a transfer from Juan Perez of all his interest and claim to the whole piece of ground, my rights are *clear* and *indisputable*, as before said, to Bearskin's boundary. I will however, compromise on the line due west from the white oak to the lake.

Mr. Bull. That I certainly cannot agree to, not deeming it fair; and it being a proposal not so favorable as the one made during your father's lifetime. As to your claims to a clear title, I feel equally sure of mine: first, as you say, by inheritance; and, secondly, in that Juan Perez before making over his rights to you had parted with them to me. But, as we think differently, I propose now to leave the whole matter to disinterested persons to decide between us. If your titles are as clear in the eyes of the world as in your own, the award will certainly be in your favor.

Mr. Jonathan. Arbitrate! No sir. I will not arbitrate away my lands, sir. And now I withdraw my proposal of compromise, and insist on the whole ground, with every rock on its surface and turtle in the creek. Moreover, sir, I would have you know that every one of my children, from John Quincy down to Giddings, agree with me that our title is indisputable. So that I cannot be wrong.

N. B. It is not yet known what will be the result of the dispute between farmers Bull and Jonathan, but it is feared by the friends of both parties that, after wasting away half their fine estates in lawsuits, and having many of their farm hands killed in affrays with pitchforks and rifles, they *must finally come to arbitration.*

With a determination to do all that they well can for the comfort and safety of travellers, the Directors of the Wilmington Rail Road have recently placed upon it two passenger cars of superior make and finish, with interior fixtures of the most approved kind. They are furnished with Kyte's safety beams, and also with "snake head fenders," an admirable apparatus for flat-bar Roads. All the passenger cars on this Road have the safety beams, and are to have the fenders attached to them.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Weston R. Gales has been re-elected Intendent of the city of Raleigh, without opposition.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURES.—Specimens of splendid Cut Glass decanters, tumblers, &c. manufactured at Wheeling, Va., have been exhibited at Richmond, after having received premiums at exhibitions in New York and Philadelphia.—Silk Velvets, handkerchiefs and gowns, are manufactured in Ohio county, Va.

Wonders of the Eye.—The eye has five tunics to guard it against danger. The first is like a spider's web; the second is like a net; the third is like a berry; the fourth is like a horn; and the fifth is the cover or lid of the eye.—Here is guard upon guard, resembling the various ways Providence hath to secure us from harm.

Caudle Again!—Punch's Almanac for 1846, which forms a number of his inimitable periodical, contains some more of the adventures in life of the widowed Caudle. He marries Miss Prettyman, as poor old Mrs. Caudle always prophesied he would do,—and straightway, even before the honeymoon is over,—begins to show "No. 2" that she is to be *Caudled*, and not to *Caudle*,—and, in the course of these twelve new chapters, furnishes forth abundant proof that his "No. 1" had set him an example, which he means to follow, by turning the tables on his "No. 2." In other words, (his own,) he "bends the bow the other way,"—and, having led poor Miss Prettyman a sad life of it, leaves her a very consolable widow.

Waifs Worth Preserving.—A man may leave an estate to a son, but how soon may it be mortgaged! He may leave him money, but how soon may it be squandered! Better leave him habits of industry, an unblemished reputation, a good education, and an inward abhorrence to vice: those cannot be wrested from him, and are better than thousands of gold and silver."

Those persons who are always cheerful and good humored, are very useful in the world; they create an atmosphere of serenity and joy around them, which excites cheerfulness in others.

To Wash Calicoes.—Infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of boiling water, and put the calicoes in, while hot, and leave it till cold. And in this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing. So says an exchange, on the authority of a lady who has often tried the recipe.

A Blazing Meteor, as large as a barrel, traversed through some 300 miles of the atmosphere in Georgia, and on the borders of Florida, on Sunday, 21st December, and exploded with a tremendous noise, shaking the earth for a great distance.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

FAILURE OF THE WHIG MINISTRY—REINSTATEMENT OF THE PEEL MINISTRY—PACIFICATION OF PUBLIC FEELING.

The British steamship Hibernia, whose arrival has been so anxiously expected for several days past, reached Boston on Friday, with news from England to the 4th instant.

The intelligence brought by her, is of much interest and importance to this country.

Lord John Russell having failed to form a Whig Cabinet, he relinquished the attempt, and Sir Robert Peel, with his Ministry, has been reinstated.

The President's Message excited no angry feeling, but was regarded as moderate and pacific.

The markets generally were without any material change. Cotton had improved about an eighth of a penny per pound, with heavy sales. Flour had slightly declined, and was heavy.

Restoration of the Peel Ministry.

The details of the Restoration of the Peel Ministry are not given at any great length in the papers received. The *European Times*, in its summary of the history of the recent Cabinet changes, states that the announcement of the *London Times* of the Cabinet having resolved upon a repeal of the Corn Laws took the whole country by surprise; and, although it was most emphatically contradicted by the papers claiming to be official, it found almost universal credit. Then came the resignation of Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues, and the message of the Queen to Lord J. Russell, who was then staying at Edinburgh, and left immediately for London, where he received the Queen's command to form a Ministry. Collecting his colleagues, and comparing opinions as well as he could in the short space of time allowed him, he determined to accept the part of First Minister. His Cabinet was to be based upon a total and unconditional repeal of the Corn Laws; and, in order that it might have the favor of the League, Mr. Cobden was offered the Presidency of the Board of Trade, which he declined. Speculation was rife as to the causes of delay in the formation of the new Cabinet, when the public was again astounded by the announcement that the attempt had *failed*, that the leaders could not agree, and that all was again confusion.

Subsequent revelations seemed to cast the whole responsibility of this failure upon Lord Grey, who refused to join the Cabinet if Lord Palmerston were permitted to hold office in it. For this blow at one of his colleagues he is very severely censured by a large portion of the press.

Upon the exclusion of Lord Palmerston from the Ministry, the European Times makes the following remarks:

"Lord Palmerston's exclusion from the Foreign Office, by a Government of which Lord John Russell was the head, could *not* have been calculated on: it would have involved a censure of the noble Lord's policy while he held the office, and would have been regarded as a public condemnation of one of the ablest statesmen that the Whigs have in their ranks. Nevertheless, considering that Lord Palmerston, when he before held office, did embroil himself, and was near embroiling his country with France—considering, too, that his resumption of power at the present moment would, in the nature of things, have rendered the settlement of our difficulties with the United States more perplexed and uncertain—we may, under all the circumstances, rejoice that we have been spared the infliction."

Lord John Russell, finding it impossible to form a Cabinet, abandoned the attempt, and the Queen again sent for Sir Robert Peel, who evinced, it is said, as little reluctance to resume as he had shown to leave office. He brought in substantially his old Cabinet. Lord Wharncliffe, the President of the Council, who died from the excitement produced by the resignation of his colleagues, is to be succeeded by the Duke of Buccleuch. Lord Ellenborough is to be the First Lord of the Admiralty. The Earl of Haddington is to have the office of the Privy Seal, which the Duke of Buccleuch filled. But the most striking change in the whole is the resignation of the Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley, and appointment of Mr. W. E. Gladstone as his successor. These changes, slight as they are, are generally thought to have been for the better. The following is an official list of the Cabinet, as at present organized:

First Lord of the Treasury	Sir Robert Peel.
Secretary of the Home Department	Sir J. R. G. Graham.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Lyndhurst.
Lord President of the Council	Duke of Buccleuch.
Commander-in-chief	Duke of Wellington.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs	Earl of Aberdeen.
Lord Privy Seal	Earl of Haddington.
President of the Board of Control	Earl of Ripon.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn.
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster	Lord G. Somerset.
Commissioner of Land Revenues	Earl Lincoln.
Secretary at War	Rt. Hon. S. Herbert.
President of the Board of Trade	Earl Dalhousie.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Earl of Ellenborough.
Postmaster General	Earl of St. Germains.
Secretary for the Colonies	Hon. W. Gladstone.

The future policy of the Peel Ministry remained a matter of conjecture, but conjectures were by no means wanting. It was reported on the one hand that the reconstruction of the Cabinet involved a compromise on the Corn Laws, and that instead of a total repeal, their modification only would be attempted—that Sir Robert Peel was to propose a fixed duty of *twelve* shillings or *six* shillings per quarter, to be gradually decreased until it expires entirely in the course of six or ten years. Others say that a fixed duty of *three* shillings, with compensation to the land-owner, is resolved upon. These, however, are simple speculations, and nothing probably will be *known* upon the subject until the meeting of Parliament, as it is thought special care will be taken to prevent Cabinet secrets from leaking out, as they did in the case of the recent announcement by the *Times* of the intention to repeal the Corn Laws.

The effect of the return of the Peel Ministry upon all branches of business was electric, as appears by the following statement in the *European Times:*

"Sir Robert Peel's resumption of power immediately made itself felt in every branch of trade. Confidence, which had been shattered by the railway panic, became paralyzed when it was known that Peel was out; the markets fell, the funds sunk, business was suspended, and a gloom, a mist, hung over the commercial and trading world. These evils are fast subsiding with the causes which called them into existence. Upwards of ten days have

elapsed since it became known that Peel was again Premier; and every day has shown improved symptoms in the produce, share, money, and other markets. This change appears the more extraordinary, from the fact that his future policy is as much a matter of speculation as the new comet—[illegible]. Nobody knows what Peel will do, but every one has confidence in Peel's [illegible] of the field which one power [illegible] the sympathies and the prospects of millions of people. The London Examiner [illegible] in reference to this prevailing feeling, [illegible] the beauty of the present juncture is, that nobody knows what Sir Robert Peel is going to do, and yet every body is satisfied that he is the man, to do [illegible] *knows what.*"

This is all that we find of interest concerning the most important event that has transpired in Europe since our last advices—the restoration of Sir Robert Peel and his Cabinet.

Oregon and the President's Message.

The next subject of interest is Oregon and the President's Message. This document reached Liverpool by the packet ship Sea, which sailed from New York, it will be remembered, on the 3d of December and arrived on the 22d. Messrs. Willmer & Smith had a steamer at sea for some days awaiting its arrival, and it was immediately taken by express to London and Paris. It was generally understood that Mr. McLane had received a copy by the steamer which sailed on the first; but, if so, neither its spirit nor substance was allowed to become public. We give below the comments of the English and French press upon the Message. They will be seen to be generally free from all irritation and violence, which arises, according to the European Times, from a praiseworthy desire to heal rather than foment the differences between the two countries. One reason for this is thus stated by that paper—a statement which, it will be seen, is contained also in other journals.

"One cause, perhaps, why the Message has a[illegible] disappointed expectation here is, the well-timed observations in which it indulges respecting a liberal tariff. If the Oregon is the bane, the proposed reduction of the tariff is the antidote in the new President's message to Congress. The style of the document has elicited praise."

"Upon the whole, then, if the Message has not given [illegible] in England which the [illegible] Free Trade and the [illegible] Free Trade principles [illegible] by a satisfactory [illegible]—the Oregon [illegible]."

The *Examiner*, a paper of marked ability, says that the Message is not so *decid*[illegible] a document, after all, as was expected. [illegible] Polk has become more moderate, at least in language. He has abandoned the fiery and threatening for the reasoning and persuasive. Instead of declaring what he will claim, he recites the negotiations on the subject, and closes by saying he will abide by the decision of Congress. Instead of regarding Sir Robert Peel as an antagonist, he directs his attention towards the Whigs and Mr. Calhoun, and moderates the language he had at first used to gratify the West, in order to soothe the North and East. With respect to Oregon itself the Examiner says:

"[illegible] *it would be quite absurd* [illegible] *to suppose that they could* [illegible]. Whatever may be thought of our own claims [illegible]."

In many respects the tone of Message is conceded to be offensive; but these are not regarded as specially important. The omission of the Message to refer to the fact that Great Britain offered *arbitration* to the United States Government, which was rejected, is severely censured, and the assertion that the United States have "exhibited a spirit of liberal concession" is very pointedly denied. The *Guardian* concludes its article thus:

"But, whatever faults the Message may have in reference to the Oregon dispute, there is one part of it [illegible] with unmixed satisfaction. We allude to the recommendation [illegible] upon a footing more consonant with the principles of free trade. The President, in the strongest and most explicit terms, condemns [illegible] other purpose than that [illegible] and suggests the propriety of [illegible] specific duties and forced valuations, and levying taxes only upon an actual and moderate [illegible]. If he should be able to carry out his views on this subject, and the English Government should succeed in effecting a satisfactory [illegible] of the corn laws, we trust that the feelings of hostility and distrust which now prevail on both sides of the Atlantic will be much diminished, [illegible] that the settlement of disputed boundaries [illegible] greatly facilitated. Neither to England nor to the United States is Oregon worth the profits of six months' unrestricted traffic between them; and we trust that this is a truth which both will discover and act upon within the twelve months which remain for the settlement of the question."

The *Leeds Mercury*, published in the heart of the woollen manufactories, says that "it is exactly of the character which had been anticipated." It thus goes on:

"In regard to the tariff, it is satisfactory; but in regard to the Oregon territory it prefers claims so extreme and uncompromising, and recommends a policy so peremptory, that, unless Congress should decline to adopt the policy, it is too probable that a war will be the result."

From an article in the London Times, (which the National Intelligencer says it has "*no doubt*" "speaks, in general, the sentiments, the views, and the determination of the British ministry,") the following is an extract:—

We are not solicitous to push our right to its extreme point. We therefore will not claim for them nor for ourselves, that capacious district between the southeast bank of the Columbia and the Rocky Mountains. We concede this—we concede it because we prefer a settlement to a litigation, a compromise to a contest, peace to war. We concede a marked right for the retention of an undeniable good. But we cannot acquiesce in the surrender of positive and long-enjoyed benefits. We think, then, *that every purpose both of honor and interest would be answered, if the British Minister, on whom now devolves the duty of making fresh proposals to the Government of the United States, were to renew on his part the offer made to England by* Mr. GALLATIN, *in the Presidency and under the direction of* Mr. ADAMS. That proposal was to take the 49th degree of north latitude as far as the sea as the boundary line, reserving to Great Britain Vancouver's Island, the harbor of St. Juan de Fuca, and the free navigation of the Columbia. This would be a concession as far as superficial area of ground is concerned. It would leave the United States masters of the greater part of the Oregon. But it would secure the principal advantage of the country, the free navigation of the Columbia, to the servants of the Hudson Bay Company, as well as harborage, anchorage, and settlements for English vessels trading with China and our possessions in Australia and New Zealand. It would concede all that the most successful war could acquire—a sovereign but barren dominion; but it would secure all the commercial blessings of an honorable compromise and a rational peace. It would not deprive the native Americans of any equitable advantage, but it would retain for England that privilege to which they are justly entitled—the privilege of *sharing* in the traffic between North America and the English settlements in the Pacific. No impartial man can expect that an English Minister would ever consent to transfer to the United States the *monopoly* of the carrying trade between Hudson's Bay and English colonies in that sea.

We hope that no rules of diplomatic etiquette will prevent our representative at Washington from making some proposal of this kind. We hope, also, that no false pride, or more ignoble sentiment, will preclude the Ministry of Washington from accepting it. *And if they do reject it as coming from us, we do not see how, after such a rejection, they can refuse to submit the question of miles still left in dispute to the arbitration of some neutral Power.* To reject an offer conceived in the spirit of peace and moderation, at the same time to demur to the suggestion of a reference, would be to deserve, not less than to provoke, the imputation of the most reprehensible obstinacy or the most insolent injustice.

The total consumption of Cotton in England in 1845 was 1,396,220 bales, against 1,312,331 in 1844. Average weekly consumption 26,850 bales, against 25,237 in 1844.

The slight rise in prices and increased activity of the market in Liverpool was occasioned by the now confident belief that the present crop will not be larger than that of 1844-5.

Effect of the news in this city.—We have not had an arrival for years, that has given so much joy and satisfaction to the public, as the news brought by the steamer from England. In Wall, and other business streets, persons are engaged in congratulating each other, on what is called the pleasing and peaceful intelligence. There appears to be the same confidence entertained by all intelligent men, in the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, here, that there is in Europe. Besides this confidence in Sir Robert, there is greater pleasure in seeing the Hon. Mr. W. Gladstone, Secretary of the Colonies. He is known to be a man of peace, decided and firm, and also friendly to this country.

It is now considered in the business circles, that fears of war from the other side are at an end, at least for the present, and that there is nothing to be apprehended, except from Washington.

The influence on the market is very perceptible. Bank directors say that after the 1st February, there will be a relief in the Money Market. Stocks of all kinds have run up, and business is increasing.

N. Y. Express.

Magnificent Schemes.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*

$40,000!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 7 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday February 14, 1846.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,387, 2 Prizes of 1,500, 3 of 1,300, 5 of 1,250, 100 of 500, 100 of 400, &c. &c. &c.

75 *Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.*

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars is

$100,000!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 8 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday February 21, 1846.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,191, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 1,573, 100 Prizes of 1,000, 115 of 300, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $140 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 70 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 35 00

$50,000!

On Saturday February 28, 1846,

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 9 for 1846, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of $50,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 20,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 Prize of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,853, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 100 of 500, 130 of 300, &c.

78 *Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.*

Tickets only $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $160 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 80 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 40 00
Ditto ditto 26 Eighths, 20 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

Jan'y 30, 1846. 96-2dpd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

David Kendall *vs.* Joseph Gadd, Jr.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in 400 acres of Land on Cheek's Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Joseph Gadd, Jr., is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that notice of the above proceedings be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Defendant be thereby notified, that unless he appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the said County of Montgomery, to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, and replevy or plead, and answer the Plaintiff according to law, that the lands levied on will be ordered to be sold, to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand and costs of the suit.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1846.

96] NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

INFORMATION WANTED.

MRS. HANNAH EVANS, respectfully solicits the relatives, friends and acquaintances of her husband, Mr. James Evans, formerly of Hanover county, N. Carolina, to communicate to her, at Columbia, So. Ca., as speedily as possible, any intelligence concerning him. My husband set out on the 16th of last September, with the intention of visiting Hanover county, No. Ca., with a one horse wagon, loaded with indigo. Having failed to receive any intelligence from him since his departure, I greatly fear some misfortune has befallen him. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his distressed wife.

HANNAH EVANS.

Columbia, Dec. 26, 1845.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Dialogue between a Whig, a citizen of Fayetteville, and a Democrat of the County.

Demo. Well, Squire, have you read Walker's report?

Whig. Yes.

D. You Whigs are not as fond of talking, now, since we are managing the government, as you used to be. Aint Walker a smart man?

W. He is smart enough, if he be honest enough!

D. That's the way. You first say our men have no sense; and then you give that up, and say they are not honest! Is it not honest to come out, independently, and tell us, the people, how much we pay the "protected class"? He tells us the truth; and the *lordly* manufacturers may hereafter vote as they please. You can't say he has tried to curry favor with them.

W. I should think Mr. Walker would have been more in the line of propriety, if he had stated *facts*, and left the Members of Congress and the people to draw their own inferences and conclusions, instead of making a speech in place of a report.

D. *Facts!* Why he states *one* fact that is enough to satisfy any reasonable man—the tariff of 1842 is high enough to raise a revenue of 81 millions of dollars, of which twenty-seven millions are paid to the government, and fifty-four millions to the *protected classes.*" How you Whigs can be willing to be taxed to the amount of 54 millions, to be put into the pockets of the manufacturers, I am not able to understand.

W. If that was a fact, I should be as little disposed to stand it as you are; but it is not a fact, and I complain of the report because, being an official document, it should tell the truth, and not mislead.

D. How do you undertake to say that is not a fact?

W. The "report" apparently states it as a fact, but if you will read it closely, you will see that it is a mere inference from the position, "that the consumer pays the tariff," and that the amount of the duty is necessarily added to the price.

D. Do you deny that position? I thought that argument was given up. Although some of your orators in Congress have undertaken to show that the experience of the thing did not correspond with the meaning, it is just as plain as day light. The man that makes the article requires the importer to give him just as much more as amounts to our tariff; the importer adds that to the price when he sells to the wholesale merchant, who adds it to the price when he sells to the country merchant, who adds it to the price when he sells to the people; so it comes at last out of the people's pockets. If you can answer that argument I will give up and turn Whig!

W. To simplify the matter, let us put the merchants out of the way: they are mere agents or go-betweens. There is the man that makes the article in England,—here is the man that consumes it in North Carolina,—the maker gets just as much for it as he can! Now suppose a tariff is put on, how does that enable the maker to sell it for any more than he did before?

D. That is a simple question: he will ask more!

W. Nay! but how will he get it? He asked as much as he could get, before; if he won't take that, he must let it lie on his hands, discharge his workmen, and let his machinery be idle; for the markets throughout the world, from Cape Horn to the Cape of Good Hope, are supplied.

D. Why, let him go into Syms' hole!!!

W. Come, my good fellow, that is no hole to creep out at! He can't quit making the article; he has already supplied every market. How can he make us give him more for his article than we did before, because we have put on a tariff, which is the price we make the people of other countries pay for the privilege of selling in our markets?

D. Well, I never thought of that! I see Mr. D. over the way: I will go and ask him or Mr. R.

W. State the case fairly, for if it be true that the people pay the "protected class" 54 millions annually by way of bounty, I have been deceived, and am no longer a Whig.

D. Well, Squire, that's like a man! You and I have the same interest, and I have often thought it strange a man of your sense would let Clay and Webster throw dust in your eyes about the bank and the tariff, and it it aint true. I will turn Whig and stand up for the country against a lying set of rascals. Exit and return.

W. *Well!—What does Mr. D. say?*

D. He is obliged to go to *the back* to attend to business; but says if you are *anxious*, we can call a meeting of the people next Saturday week, and have the subject discussed at large.

W. At large! that is, talk about Oregon, and Jackson, and glorification, and free trade. No, I am a *Scotchman*, and when I hitch, I like to be toe to toe, and hit to hit;—no playing off.

D. That's me exactly, Squire! I like to come to the point. Now the point is, if the British sell a thing to us for as much as they can get, and then our government puts a tariff on them, how they can make us pay more for it than we did before? I asked my wife about this; she said Judge S. or Mr. H. could tell it all, but they talk about Gen. Jackson, and glorification, and Federalism, and democracy, and don't come to the point, only every body gives up that the consumer pays the tariff! And the Whigs hardly ever condescend to talk to a plain man from the country!

W. It is because we think what is put in one ear, passes out at the other; but I believe you are honest, and wish to go for the good of the country. Now I will state a case.—Whiskey in our town sells for 50 cts. per gallon. Suppose the Commissioners put on a tax of 10 cts. for every gallon that is sold, and the same quantity is brought to town for sale, what will be the price?

D. If the same quantity is brought, the price will be the same!

W. Exactly. Then who pays the tax?

D. The men from Orange and Randolph have to pay the tax in the first place; and how will they get it back, if the price is the same? I see what you are after.

W. Then the Commissioners make the men from Orange and Randolph pay a tax of 10 cts. per gallon, for the use of the town. But suppose they raise the tax to 20 cts. per gallon, and the quantity brought to town for sale is less by 10 per cent., what will be the price?

D. Why, as the supply is lessened 10 per cent., the price will rise 10 per cent., and be 55 cts. instead of 50 cts.

W. True; and the people in town will pay five cents tax per gallon; but the men from Orange and Randolph will still pay 15 cts. per gallon for the use of the town, and so there will be no town tax!

D. But suppose the people in Orange and Randolph would not bring any whiskey here?

W. That would show that the tax was too high, and amounted to a "prohibition." The object is to gage the thing so as to put on as high a tax as they will bear without diminishing the supply—and thus make them pay the town tax!

D. Well; but what about this incidental protection.

W. The incidental protection has been made a great humbug; but I will endeavor to explain that. Suppose the Commissioners, instead of putting a tax on whiskey, for the purpose of making the people in the country pay the expense of keeping the streets in order, considering that there are several good mill seats in town, should put a tax of ten cents per barrel upon every barrel of flour that was sold, and the mills in Orange and Randolph should still bring the same quantity to sell—the price would be the same, and *they* would pay the same tax. Suppose the tax was raised to 20 cents per barrel, and the millers should then bring a less quantity to sell—the price would rise in proportion to the falling off in the supply, and this enhanced price would be paid by the citizens of the town instead of a direct tax; but still the old tax of ten cents would be paid by the millers. Do you see?

D. I see, as through a glass, dimly!!

W. But if, in consequence of this falling off in the supply, some of the citizens should build up mills, and make flour enough to meet the demand, and make up the supply originally required,—then the demand being the same, the supply being the same, (although from two sources,) the price would be the same; and so the millers from the country would pay the whole tax!

D. True! but if there were no mills in town, the amount produced by the tax would be larger!

W. Ay!—but where would it come from? In part from the millers of Orange and Randolph! but in part from the citizens!—whereas, if there were mills in town, to fill up the supply and keep down the price, the whole that was paid, although less, would come from the millers of Orange and Randolph.

D. You admit the amount would be less!

W. Certainly!—but then the citizens, in consequence of this new source of supply, would get flour at the old price, and still make the millers pay enough to keep the streets in good repair.

D. But those new millers in town would be getting rich, and be a protected class!

W. Yes, but any citizen might invest his capital in the mills who saw proper. The citizens at large would be better off, because there were mills in town, than if there were not; and the price of flour would thus be kept down. The thing we want, is to know the *mark* where a tax can be put without diminishing the supply, no matter whether it comes from abroad or from home; for if the supply be the same, the price will be the same, tariff or no tariff.

D. So you think a tax had better be put on flour, and such things as we can make, than on those we cannot make?

W. Yes,—for in this way the falling off in the supply by reason of the tax, will be made up at home, and so the price will be the same. Now look abroad! We are the people of the United States; England and France are the millers of Orange and Randolph; the factories at Rockfish, on Deep river, and at the North, are the millers in town; Mr. Walker and his men for free trade, are those who, *while they pay no tax,* cry out, these men are getting rich! The Whigs say, we go for our whole country!! If by making the people of England pay for the privilege of selling their articles here, as they make us pay for the privilege of selling our articles there, we are saved from a *direct tax*, and at the same time the manufacturers are incidentally protected, *so much the better.*

D. What you say sounds very well; but I should like to hear you and —— —— argue the matter.

W. He is said to be a clever man; and I should like, if he will stick to the point, to discuss with him, whether the consumer pays all the duty? and whether the duty constitutes a part of the price as much as the original cost of production? In other words, whether it be a *fact* that the people pay a tax of 54 millions of dollars annually to a "protected class;"—or on the other hand, whether the Secretary of the Treasury, in his official report to Congress, has stated a falsehood.

D. That's a right hard word!

W. Not when it is merited. Let me give you one question to think about. Suppose the price of flour in town is $5 per barrel, and a wagoner should ask $5 10 cts. You would say, why the 10 cts.? He replies, I had to pay $1 for ferriage, and must make it up! What would you say?

D. I'd laugh at the fool! Why should I make up for his ferriage, because he could not ford as usual?

W. Exactly! and why should we make up to the British what Uncle Sam requires them to pay for ferriage, or for tariff, which is only another name for the privilege of coming here with their articles to sell!

The following capital hit at recent occurrences in the two State Conventions, is from the "Raleigh Register:"—

From our Washington Correspondent.

At one time since I last wrote, a hope was felt that Mr. Webster would soon recover from the shock occasioned by the denunciation against him, pronounced by his old Federal friend, the President of your Loco Foco Convention. It was suggested by his intimates here, that the language was used under excitement—that the worthy and amiable gentleman had not at his command a very choice selection of English words, and insensibly fell into the use of coarse terms in the tide and torrent of his patriotic fervor—and that upon sober second thoughts, he would mitigate somewhat of the fierceness of his abuse. Upon this suggestion, Webster began to look up—so far recovered his appetite as to pick a mutton-chop at breakfast, (having for more than a week felt the horrors at the very sight or smell of any variety of sheep meat) and his friends hoped soon to see him in his usual health and spirits. But yesterday, news reached us here that so far from modifying what he had said, the President of the Convention deliberately adhered to his assertion, which places the Whig leaders in general and Webster in particular, on a level with "sheep-stealing dogs."—Some pains were taken to keep this heart-breaking intelligence from Webster, but an imprudent friend mentioned it to him this morning while he was at breakfast, at the moment he had between his teeth the bone of his mutton-chop, which he was comfortably sucking after having carefully removed from it all the flesh. He turned pale, dashed down the bone, muttered a curse on all mutton chops, sheep-dogs and false friends, and was soon after conveyed to bed in an epileptic fit. His state is very critical: the medical men give no hope of permanent restoration, and the probable result is a recurrence of the fits until the great Daniel shall sink into utter idiocy.

We are waiting in much anxiety to hear news of Mr. Clay. What has so fearfully shaken the iron frame of Black Dan, may prove instantly fatal to him.

But if I am obliged to write despondingly as to Webster, I have good tidings for the country. I speak on good authority, when I assure you, the danger of an Oregon war is over. Yesterday, the Secretary of State received a note from Mr. Pakenham, earnestly soliciting a speedy interview, on matters of the last importance. Mr. Buchanan accordingly appointed 12 o'clock to-day as the time when he would receive Mr. Pakenham at his office. Mr. P. attended at the hour, and I now give you what passed; and you may rely as certainly upon my account, as upon many other things which appear daily in the newspapers.

Mr. P. commenced the conference by stating that the English government had always desired an amicable settlement of the question about Oregon; that his original instructions had been to accept, and even to propose the most liberal terms of compromise, but in August last he had received a letter from Lord Aberdeen, covering a publication purporting to have been made by the Democratic Central Committee of North *America*. This publication was contained in a French newspaper, for which it had been translated from the original English; and his Lordship directed his attention to a particular passage in the Address, in which Oregon was acknowledged to belong to England; and remarking that such an admission by the representatives of the general Democratic party in the Union, must have a powerful effect on the government, now in the hands of their party—expressly directed him to refuse promptly any offer to divide the territory. "Hence," said Mr. P. "my abrupt rejection of your offer. But I have since found that the Address was put forth by the Democratic Committee of North Carolina, and that the translator for the French paper by some blunder put North America for North Carolina; and I have this morning learned that the Chairman of the Committee denies all intention of admitting the title, but only the possession of Oregon by us. And now, Sir, I have desired this interview in order to make this explanation to you—to ask that you will make it known to the President, and use your good offices to have your proposal renewed, in order that I may promptly accept it, and escape from the difficulty in which I find myself placed."

Mr. Buchanan laughed heartily at this explanation—assured Mr. P. of his best efforts in his behalf, and then the conversation proceeded somewhat in this wise:

Mr. P.—Allow me to shew you the extract from the Address, which attracted the attention of Lord Aberdeen. Here it is: (handing him a paper with a passage marked in the margin with black lines, which Mr. B. reads) Now, does not that mean that Oregon is ours? Surely the gentleman whose name appears as Chairman must be a literary man, and understand English.

Mr. B.—You speak like an Englishman, and suppose there is no English but such as Johnson and Addison wrote; but, my dear Sir, we are no longer your Colonials, and we have an English of our own. Besides, this gentleman is one of our genuine Democrats, who pays very little regard to rules of English writing; of this I will give you a proof at once, it being considered confidential. (Here Mr. B. sent a servant for the chief Clerk, who having received Mr. B.'s directions, left the room, and soon returned with a letter, which he handed to Mr. B.—and retired.) Before reading this letter, I must mention that while Mr. Van Buren was President, this same gentleman was appointed a sole Commissioner to settle some claims under a treaty, and on reaching the Seat of Government, informed the Secretary of State of his readiness to commence operations, in this letter, which please read. (Handing the letter to Mr. P., who commences reading aloud, but soon becoming convulsed with laughter, returns it to Mr. B.)

Mr P.—Read it for me—I cannot.

Mr. B.—Well, then, here goes. (Mr. B. reads the letter as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 30th, 1836.

Sir: The undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the President under the act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain, has the honor to announce, that in compliance with the direction of said act, he has this day convened in this City, and having organized, is ready to receive any communication which the Secretary of State may think proper to make.

I have the honor to be your ob't. serv't,

LOUIS D. HENRY.

To the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Sec'y of State.

Now, there's a letter for you! What would you think of such a letter in Downing Street? It wouldn't pass there, would it? But here it is capital, good American English—the ideas well "convened" and the words well "organized." You laugh, eh? Well, Forsyth and I have split our sides over it before to-day.

Mr. P.—I am obliged to you for your confidence. It shall not be betrayed. I have learned a lesson; and hereafter when an American note is to be considered, I will be sure to seek assistance from an American interpreter. But I am detaining you from your business. Before I go, let me beg of you a speedy answer to my request.

Mr. B.—I will let you know this evening, and I hope, at the hour appointed, you will convene and organize yourself to hear my communication.

Mr. P. (laughing.)—I will convene and my organization shall be complete. And now I wish you good morning.

Mr. B.—Before you go, allow me to congratulate you and your Nation, at the danger you have escaped by your timely leaving the high ground you had taken. At a Democratic Convention lately held in North Carolina, over which the writer of the letter presided, a very valiant and warlike spirit was manifested. And one of the members, a Mr. McCraw or McCain, or some such name, who is the District Attorney in that State, declared, that in the event of war, they would flog the British and the Whigs together. So you see, I very much fear that in the event of War, you would find yourself in the Potomac, drowning with some fifty or one hundred thousand Whigs, before I could make out your passport, and smuggle you out of the Country. I tell you these Democrats are very fierce, and you may thank your stars at the happy turn things are taking.

Mr. P. (in much alarm.)—For Heaven's sake my dear Sir, re-open the negotiation, and save me from these fire-eaters of yours! (here Mr. P. made the best of his way out of the Secretary's Office, and soon after Mr. B. proceeded to the President's House.)

It is understood that a Cabinet Meeting was held this afternoon, at which, it was resolved to renew the offer heretofore made by our Government and rejected by Mr. P.

I congratulate you upon the prospect of peace—and conclude by saying that if your North Carolina Democrats had nearly got us into a War, they have contributed very much to get us out of it, by the good scare they have given Packenham.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following Cases:

By RUFFIN, C. J. in Allen v. Ferguson, from Caldwell, reversing the judgment below, and awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Lamb v. Carroll, adm. from Sampson, affirming the decision appealed from. Also, in State v. Brooksbank, from Cumberland, declaring that the judgment was properly arrested. Also, in Johnson, adm. v. Corpening, *et. al.* adms. in Equity, from Henderson, dismissing the bill. Also, in Grady and others v. Moore, in Equity, from Cherokee, dismissing the bill. Also, in Davidson v. Sharpe, from Iredell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Hall v. Hall from Rowan, directing the decree to be reversed. Also, in Ramsour v. Hayes, *et. al.* in Equity, from Lincoln. Also, in Plafer v. Fulenwider, in Equity, from Lincoln, dismissing the bill. Also, in Young v. Fulenwider, in Equity, from Lincoln, dismissing the bill. Also, in Dwiggins v. Shaw, from Guilford, reversing the judgment and awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in State v. Hoyle, from Burke, affirming the judgment.

By DANIEL, J. in McKimpsey v. King, from Henderson; judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant. Also, in Wright v. Mooney, from Haywood, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wilkins & Rutherford v. Terrill, in Equity, from Rutherford.—Also, in Shelton v. Hampton, from Surry, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Dawson v. Taylor, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment below.—Also, in State v. Thomburg, affirming the judgment below.

By NASH, J. in Arnett *et al* v. Wanett, from Brunswick, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Clark v. Edney *et al.* adms. from Henderson, reversing the judgment below, and dismissing the petition. Also, in Edwards v. Edmondston, from Macon, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Springs v. Irwin, from Mecklenburg, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Councill v. Walton, from Ashe, affirming the decree. Also, in State v. Hailey, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State v. Robbins, from Randolph, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Feb. 3.

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	8 a 8½	Oats,	45 a 50
Coffee,	7½ a 9	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2
Flour,	4¾ a 5¼	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan. 28.

Turpentine has not come in abundantly within the week ending yesterday, and keeps up to the late quotations. The rate yesterday was 3 85 for soft and 2 05 for hard. No sale of Spirits of Turpentine to report; the distillers ask about 58 cents.

No change in the price of Tar; 1 75 has been the current rate for many days. One lot brought 1 80 last week.

Timber has not changed any in price, and we again quote 4½ to 5½ for common qualities. Superior lots will bring 6, 6½, and 7.

Flooring Boards have declined; we note sales recently made at 12½ for a good article; scantling has also fallen; sales at 6 dls.; Wide Boards have sold at 7½, the former price.

Sales of R. O hhd. Staves, dressed, at 18½, and of W. O. bbl. do. at 15.

Shingles in good demand at 2¾ and 3 dls.

Corn is selling from vessel at 60 to 70 cts., stock large. Lime 92 cts by cargo.

On Thursday last there was an auction sale of 12 or 1500 bushels Turks Island Salt at 29 and 30 cts. On Monday a cargo of 5000 bushels brought at private sale about 27 cts.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—Jan. 27.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 5¾ to 7½. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 62½ to 75. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 40 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

At New York, Cotton fell ¼ cent after the arrival of the Steamer, but rose again to the point it was before she arrived. Uplands 6¾ to 8¼. Corn 63 to 65. Flour 5 56. Turpentine has declined to 4 50.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 7½. Corn 65 to 70. Total receipts of Cotton 899,939 bales, against 1,052,927 last year.

Seduction—Damages.—A few days since, in the Supreme Court, sitting in Cincinnati, Ann Maria Roberts recovered of John Hough $1700 for seducing her. On the 21st inst. another verdict was rendered against Mr. Hough, for promising to marry Sarah Watson. His account now stands:

For seducing Miss Roberts,	$1,700
" Promising " Watson,	2,750
Amount,	$4,450

To Southern and Western Merchants.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar WAREHOUSE,

No. 17 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

LINTON & WOODWARD, (successors to Sam'l Woodward & Co.,) invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers to their extensive Establishment, where they will find a large and complete assortment of James River Honey Dew Cavendish TOBACCO. Also, 800,000 Havana and American CIGARS, viz: Regalias, Casadoras, Lanormas, Labellas, Ugues Delicios, Principes, &c. Turkish, Spanish, and common Smoking Tobacco.

☞ They would especially ask attention to their SCOTCH SNUFF, manufactured expressly for dipping. Also, a large assortment of Moccuba, Rappee, Congress, and other Snuffs, Cigar Cases, Snuff Boxes, and Pipes of various shapes and sizes.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 96-2m

JUST RECEIVED.

6 SETS Blacksmith tools,
Log Chains, Fifth Chains, & Trace Chains.

ON HAND.—Groceries generally, Brandy, Whiskey, Rum and other Liquors.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Feb. 3, 1846. 96-2w

To Southern and Western Merchants.

PHILADELPHIA *Wholesale Houses.*

THE Subscribers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers of the City of Philadelphia, being prepared with full stocks of Goods in their respective departments, suited to the wants of the South and West, respectfully unite in an invitation to Southern and Western Merchants, to examine their several assortments, which will be offered at prices and on terms which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

The variety and excellence of our Domestic Manufactures, in addition to abundant and choice supplies of Foreign Goods, with which the Philadelphia Market is provided, present the strongest inducements to purchasers to visit this City for Spring and Summer Supplies of every description.

Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Decoursey, Lafourcade & Co, 77 Market st.

Importers and Jobbers of Staple, Silk and Fancy Dry Goods.

L. J. Levy & Co., 134 Chesnut st., next door above the Custom House.

Dealer in Silks, French Dry Goods, Balzorines, Bareges, Shawls, &c. &c.

Joshua D. Evans, No. 8 North Second st. Successor to Wood & Co.

Manufacturer and Importer of Lace Goods, and Dealer in Fancy Goods.

George Watts, N. W. corner of Market and Second sts., and 11 South Second st.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Ready-made Clothing of every grade.

Bennett & Co., Philadelphia Hall of Fashion, No. 192 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth.
Michael Tracy, 292 Market st.

Manufacturer of Shirts, Collars & Bosoms.

John Hodges, Sign of the Mammoth Shirt Collar, No. 110 North Second st.

Manufacturers of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes, and Sun Shades.

Sleeper & Fenner, 126 Market st., South side, one door below Fourth st.
Wright & Brothers, 125 Market st., North side, a few doors above Third st.
H. B. Fussell, N. W. corner of Fourth and Market streets.
Wm. H. Richardson, No. 104 Market st., South side, next door to the old stand.

Columbian Inks and Blacking, Root's Penmanship, and Maps of all kinds.

A. W. Harrison, 8½ South Seventh st.

Manufacturers of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cheap Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.

A. L. Hickey & Co., New Store under Jones's Hotel, No. 150 Chesnut st.

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Perfumery, Cosmetics, Soaps and Fancy Goods.

Eugene Roussel, No. 114 Chesnut st.

Carpetings, Window Shades, Mattings, Floor, Furniture & Carriage Oil Cloths.

J. Sidney Jones, Carpet Hall, 18 and 20 North Second st.

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Fine Cutlery, Britannia and Plated Ware, and Manufacturers of Silver Ware.

Dickson & Co., S. E. corner of Third and Market streets.

Importer of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third st.

Refrigerators and Water Filters, for cooling Provisions and Purifying turbid or brackish Water, Fire Proof Chests, Letter Copying Presses, &c., manufactured by

Oliver Evans, No. 61 South Second street, two doors below Chesnut.

China, Queensware and Glass.

S. Tyndale, (30 years in the business,) No. 219 Chesnut st.

Venetian Blind Manufacturer.

B. J. Williams, No. 12 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market st.

Saddle, Bridle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturers.

Magee, Taber & Co., No. 172½ Market, above Fifth st.
Edward P. Moyer, (of the late firm of Thomas Moyer & Son,) No. 38 Market, below Second st.

Manufacturer of Thermometers, Hydrometers, Saccharometers, &c., for Brewers, Distillers, Dyers and others.

Joseph Fisher, No. 58 Chesnut st.

Importers and Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, &c.

Howell & Brothers, removed to No. 116 Chesnut st., S. E. corner of Carpenter's Court.

Cheap Publication and Periodical Establishment.

G. B. Zieber & Co., No. 3 Ledger Building, below Chesnut st.

The "Dollar Newspaper"—the Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in the Civilized World.

A. H. Simmons & Co., Publishers, Ledger Building, S. W. corner Third and Chesnut sts.

Accounts Collected and Legal Business Transacted in all parts of the United States and Territories, at

V. B. Palmer's United States Collection Agency, N. W. corner Third and Chesnut sts.

Philadelphia, Jan'y 26, 1846. 96-5w

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 3, 1846.

THE NEWS.—The Foreign news, as we trust every one of our readers will be glad to see, is almost universally regarded as of a highly pacific character. We make as large extracts on the subject as we have room for.

It cannot fail to strike every one, that the President's recommendations to reduce our Tariff are the cause of the little umbrage England has taken at his views of the Oregon question. To get our Tariff reduced, England is willing to give up a great deal. She knows, if the Locofocos here do not, that *she* will benefit immensely by such reduction. And *her gain* will be *our loss*.

There might be some reason for our reducing, if she would do likewise. But her duties on all the products of the U. States, received by her, (including cotton, which is free) are not less than 38 per cent.; and exclusive of cotton 300 per cent. Yet she desires us to reduce our Tariff, and her coadjutors in this country will probably succeed in doing so.

COLTON'S LIFE AND TIMES OF HENRY CLAY.—We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. New York, a copy of this work, which is got up in a style worthy of its object, being beautifully printed, and written in a clear and forcible style, abounding with interesting facts and documents, many of which now see the light for the first time. We have found it difficult to lay down the work, so replete is it with interest and instruction. Full justice is done to that most encouraging example to the youth of such a country as this, the rise of Henry Clay, from obscurity to greatness; and new interest is imparted to the steps by which he ascended. His career as a public man—his wonderful command over the judgment and feelings of his associates—the noble manner in which he repeatedly brought this power to bear for the rescue of his country from the impending civil convulsions in which the madness of others was about to plunge it—are all set forth as such things should be set forth.

But the most striking part of the book is that which exposes, with a masterly hand, the beginning and the end of that "Great Conspiracy" of which Mr. Clay has been made the victim, and Gen. Jackson the beneficiary. In any other civilized country under the sun, it would have been required that the accuser should make good his accusation before conviction. But not so here. Locofocoism has only required that Jackson should accuse, and that Clay should be the victim. It mattered not that the accuser was flatly contradicted by his own friend and witness, Mr. Buchanan, and that he never has been able to bring one particle of proof in support of his charge. It mattered not that testimony was piled mountain high, to prove the utter falsehood of the charge. It mattered not that the accuser was to be personally and immensely benefitted by gaining credence for the accusation. Nothing mattered with the bloodhounds of party, who have pursued for twenty years the one great man who was too honest and independent to bow the knee to Andrew Jackson, "that thrift might follow fawning."

This book shows, most clearly and conclusively, that instead of Mr. Clay or his friends bargaining for office with Adams, it was Gen. Jackson and his friends who endeavored to secure Jackson's election by the very means which they charged upon their opponents! It is shown beyond controversy, that James Buchanan, the present Secretary of State, after consulting with Major Eaton and Mr. Markley, (both leading Jackson men,) *and Gen. Jackson himself*, called on Mr. Clay, and, in the presence of Mr. Letcher, said, that if elected "*Gen. Jackson would not go out of that room for a Secretary of State*" looking at Mr. Clay at the time. And this fact, so important to Mr. Clay's vindication, and so easy of proof, *Mr. Clay has been repeatedly prevailed upon by Mr. Buchanan himself not to disclose!* So also Gen. Houston, one of Jackson's most intimate friends, said to Mr. Sloan, a friend of Mr. Clay, "Well, I hope you, from Ohio, will aid us in electing Gen. Jackson, and then, your man—meaning Mr. Clay—*can have any thing he pleases.*" And these, too, are merely *links* in that most complete chain of testimony, positive and circumstantial, which the work exhibits.

What melancholy reflections arise on the contemplation of the complete success which attended this most foul conspiracy! But we have no heart to write them.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—One of the $4 counterfeits on the Bank of the State, (mentioned in our last,) was received in this town last week. The paper is quite inferior to that of the genuine notes, and of a slightly reddish tint. The signatures, instead of being written, are engraved, and printed.

The Milton Chronicle says,—

This section of the Country is flooded with Four Dollar Counterfeit Bills on the State Bank of North Carolina, payable at the Milton and Charlotte Branches. The Fours on the *Charlotte* Branch, in *some* instances, spell the word Charlotte *Charlton*, and is badly written. The Plate on which these Notes are stamped, is badly executed—it is coarse, as if made of wood—the words "North Carolina" are badly executed, presenting a shade much too dark and bungling for that exhibited by the genuine plate. The device on the left hand of the Counterfeit note is also shocking bad; it looks coarse—not so with the genuine; it has no fine checking—the genuine has: the shield at the female's feet exhibits nothing like a face or head—that of the genuine does, on *close* inspection; the spear in the female's hand appears to rest on the outside of the arm—not so with the genuine, the spear *plainly* rests against the inside of the arm; the garb of the female in the spurious bill looks dark and filthy—that of the genuine whiter and cleaner. The female device at the top and that on the right hand end of the bill, are also badly ex-

counted—they look dark, dim and coarse.—In a word, the Counterfeit bill may be known by the general coarseness of the Engraving and above all the want a *period* (.) to the *No.*

Here is another, on the same Bank, payable at *Milton.* The Plate or Engraving *is precisely* the same. The Four Dollar Counterfeit Bills on the Milton Branch bear date in 1844, (mark that,) whereas this Branch was not in existence until 1845, (mark that too,) and has issued no Fours or Bills of any other denomination bearing date *beyond* March, **1845.**

The Revolution in Mexico successful!—and hostility to the United States its object!!—The news from Mexico is to the above effect. President Herrera, after a few months of power, is overthrown, by one of his Generals, at the head of a few thousand troops. And Paredes has come into power on principles of hostility to our Government, and a pledge to redress the wrongs which they say have been inflicted on Mexico by the seizure of Texas, &c. This is a new and most unpleasant aspect of affairs which had been deemed completely settled.—Whether it will lead to war is not at all certain; but it is certain that the Mexican people feel deeply incensed at the manner in which the U. States have treated them. The President whom they had just elected, they have suddenly deposed, for no other reason than that he had consented to negotiate with us, instead of resenting the loss of Texas; and was suspected of intending to sell to us, California and New Mexico, as well as Texas.

The following extract from one of the Mexican papers, before the revolution, (which is said to express the sentiment of the whole people,) will give an idea of the state of public feeling on the arrival of Mr. Slidell, and the report of his objects:—

"No! The sale of Texas shall not be consummated, neither under the pretext of selling boundaries shall the perfidious Yankees extend their rapacity to other Departments, not less rich and precious. Let them keep their infamous bribe of five or six millions of dollars, as the valiant Mexican army does not deal in such opprobious transactions with the enemies of its country, and is resolved to defend to the life of the last veteran the integrity of the territory and the national honor."

And the officers of the army, in a published manifesto, said:—

"The officers here assembled are convinced that the administration does not intend to prosecute the war against Texas, thus setting at defiance the will of the nation, and that, with the greatest assurance, in the face of the whole people, it is *actually treating with the Government of the United States* for the sale of Texas, and for aught we know the Californias also, and that therefore it behooves the Army and the people to depose an administration which has so little regard for the national honor, &c. &c."

The result of all this was, that not a gun was fired in opposition to Paredes, except by 100 troops, who killed a captain and two soldiers, and then retreated. The city of Mexico opened its gates without hesitation to the revolutionists.

The following latest news is from the N. Orleans Correspondent of the Charleston Courier:—

New-Orleans, Jan. 23.

The barque *Pario*, Capt. Kinney, arrived an hour or two ago from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 13th inst. Capt. Kinney reports affairs to be in the same state as before represented. I have seen a gentleman just now, who has letters from Vera Cruz to the 9th inst., and he informs me that Mr. Slidell had not made application to the new Government for a recognition of his mission, but would do so shortly, and it was expected he would meet with a refusal. My informant further states that General Paredes was acting President, and Gen. Almonte (who it was before stated was arrested by Herrera previous to his downfall and placed in close confinement,) *was Minister of War.*

Jan. 24.—All sorts of rumors were afloat in the city yesterday, in relation to Mr. Slidell, after the arrival of the barque *Pario* from Vera Cruz, and among others it was stated that he had been ordered from the Republic, that the Government had refused to grant him an escort to Vera Cruz for which he applied, and that some officers of the U. S. brig *Somers*, lying at that port, had proceeded to meet and escort him. I made diligent enquiry, but could not find any foundation for this rumor or any part of it. The *Picayune* of this morning, to which I refer you for a very full account of the Mexican news, quotes a statement in a Vera Cruz letter of the 13th inst., to the effect that Mr. Slidell had demanded his passports, having failed in the object of his mission, which is probably correct.

The Revolution appears to be completely successful, and if Mr. Slidell has not already taken his departure he will doubtless do so very soon, as there seems to be no likelihood of his opening negotiations with the new Administration, which has obtained power by its professions of hostility to the United States. A few days will add to the developements and perhaps also furnish some indication of the course this Government will adopt in the changed aspect of affairs. Is there not something singular and boding further change, in the appointment of General Almonte (*the friend of Santa Anna,*) as Minister of War?

Wilmington.—The Chronicle contradicts reports which are in circulation of the existence of the Small Pox in Wilmington. There is no case of the disease in town. At the Hospital, three miles below the town, there have been four cases, three seamen from New York, and one black man. Two of the seamen died, and the others are nearly recovered. The danger of the spread of the disease is over.

On the square burnt on the 4th Nov. last, there are now in the course of erection eight fire-proof tenements, four or five of which have the roofs on.

The dwelling of Mrs. Dr. Harris, a two and a half story wooden building, was burnt on the night of the 23d ult. with nearly all the furniture, the family having barely time to escape. Insured for $2000.

A Locofoco paper in Ohio objects to the Banking Law in that State, that the stock held under it in the Banks "is only within the reach of those who are *rich enough to invest capital.*" We don't exactly see how he would enable any others to own stock in a Bank.

There were 18 deaths by Small Pox in Philadelphia, and 10 in Baltimore, week before the last.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday the 26th, Mr. Webster submitted a resolution calling on the President for any further correspondence with England in relation to Oregon, which may have taken place since the Message.

Mr. Mangum presented an amendment which he proposed to offer as an addition to Mr. Crittenden's resolutions relative to Oregon, when they should come up on the 10th of February. The amendment provides for a proposition to England to submit the matter to arbitration of a person or persons to be agreed on, whose decision shall be binding. And also for hereafter organizing a Territorial Government in Oregon.

Mr. Allen moved to take up his resolutions against the interference of certain European powers in the political affairs of this continent.

The question being on the motion for leave to introduce the resolutions, a debate ensued in which Messrs. Cass, Allen, Calhoun, John M. Clayton, Woodbridge, Bagby, Simmons, Chalmers, Pennybacker, Archer, and Breese participated, and the question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows: Yeas 26,—Nays 21.

So the leave to introduce the resolutions was granted; and, on Mr. Allen's motion, they were then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In the course of Mr. Cass's speech, he said,—

I feel authorized to state that this Government has received no advices by the late arrival from England which will authorize them to say that we should not go on with the preparations for the defences of the country.

Mr. Webster. Have they received any despatches at all?

Mr. Cass. They have.

Mr. Webster. Have they received any despatches which render preparation necessary?

Mr. Cass. I am not advised; and, if I were, I would not be at liberty to state whether this is the case; but they have received none which changes in any material degree the position of affairs.

Mr. Allen, speaking in reply to previous remarks of Mr. Calhoun as to the impropriety of his introducing the resolutions on his own responsibility, said,—

As a matter of right, then, I ask the Senator from South Carolina whether I have not a right to move this resolution? and I ask him to answer the question definitely.

Mr. Calhoun. The Senator will proceed.

Mr. Allen. I desire to be answered now, before proceeding further.

Mr. Calhoun. I will answer when I think proper.

Mr. Allen. The Senator will not reply. But I say I had a right.

Mr. Allen went on to reply with considerable manifestation of ill-feeling towards Mr. Calhoun. After answering Mr. Allen,—

Mr. Calhoun said,

As to Texas, Mr. President, as far as I had any share in the management of that particular question, I can only say that that declaration of Mr. Monroe had not the weight of that piece of paper; and if a thousand such declarations, in even stronger terms, had been made and passed the Senate, they would not have had that weight. Declarations, sir, are easily made. The affairs of nations are not controlled by mere declarations. If a declaration of opinion were sufficient to change the whole course of events, no nation would be more prompt than we. But we must meet interference in our affairs in another way: we must meet it as it was met in the case of Texas—decidedly, boldly, and practically. We must meet each particular case by itself, and according to its own merits, always taking care to assert our rights whenever it is necessary to assert them. As to general abstract declarations of that kind, I would not give a farthing for a thousand of them. They do more harm than good, or rather no good at all, but a great deal of harm. While up I wish to allude to some remarks of the Senator from Michigan. He seems to think that the news by the last steamer was as belligerent as he could have anticipated. Such an opinion, coming from such a quarter, and having the weight which it must have, may make it advisable that I should state mine, as I entirely differ from the Senator. I have read with attention the papers received by the late arrival, as far as they refer to the relations between the two countries, and I am of opinion that the information is very favorable to the peaceful settlement of the difficulties between the two countries. I regard the restoration of Sir Robert Peel to the head of the Ministry, with the increased power and influence it must give him, as highly favorable. I cannot doubt that he is sincerely desirous of preserving peace; nor can I doubt that such is the feeling of the people of England at large—such certainly is the tone of the English press, without a single exception, as far as I have seen. I do not except the "Times." The short paragraph read by the Senator from Michigan might, taken by itself, seem to justify the conclusion to which he has come; but, taken in connexion with all which has appeared in that paper in reference to the Oregon question, a very different conclusion must be drawn. Instead of regarding Canning's line as the ultimate concession of Great Britain, it very distinctly refers to the 49th parallel, as offered by Mr. Gallatin, as the basis of the settlement of the difficulties of the two countries.

But while the tone and spirit of the press exhibits this peaceful character, we are not left to doubt that Great Britain holds that she has rights in Oregon to be protected; and that if we undertake to assert our exclusive right to the whole, the result must be an appeal to arms.

On the whole, my conviction is now strong—much stronger than it was—that the question may be honorably settled by negotiation. If it should not be settled, I fear much of the responsibility will rest upon us. With this favorable prospect before us I cannot but regard the agitation of the subject now under consideration as any thing but wise. The tone of moderation with which the whole British press has received the President's message, appears to me to set a proper example for us; if followed, we might, I think, look forward to a favorable and honorable settlement of this vexed and dangerous question at no distant day.

On Tuesday, Mr. Fairfield moved to take up the bill for building ten war steamers. Mr. Hannegan moved to amend the bill, so as to apply the proceeds of the public lands last year, $2,077,000, to building the steamers.

Mr. Fairfield advocated the bill at length in a speech full of crimination against England, which he charged with manifold sins.

Mr. Benton next addressed the Senate, against war measures, and measures that would lead to war. He said that if these propositions for increasing the Navy were carried out they would require an appropriation of twelve millions of dollars—and this too in a time of peace! He referred to olden times, when he and the party he acted with censured the Administration then in power (Mr Adams') for expending but little more than twelve millions a year for Army, Navy, and Civil list—and now it is proposed to expend twelve millions upon the Navy alone! He could not vote for the measure, because its friends brought it forward as a war measure. He would not, by adopting it, say to England, or Europe, we are on the eve of war! He could not support it as a peace measure, because such an outlay would be unnecessary and extravagant. He moved to postpone the consideration of the bill until the first of May next.

Mr. Dickinson followed in favor of the passage of the bill. He would not call it a war measure, nor would he balance the honour of his country against pounds, shillings and pence! He thought it best and most prudent to be prepared for any emergency.

Mr. Hannegan warmly advocated the passage of the bill. He, too, would not say it was a war measure or that war would come upon us; but he thought it would be best, decidedly, to make the preparations contemplated in the bill and his amendment.

The day closed with some personal sparring between Messrs. Hannegan and Fairfield, (both Locos.)

On Wednesday, the bill was further debated by Mr. Bagby, who opposed its passage either as a peace or a war measure, on the ground that, in the one case its provisions were too limited, and in the other case too large; and by Mr. Miller, who was in favor of a moderate appropriation for the navy, in order to the fitting out of a class of small steam vessels for coast and harbor defence, but entirely averse to authorizing the construction of large steamships in the absence of any immediate indications of approaching war. Mr. Cass made a brief rejoinder to Mr. Miller's remarks, reiterating his previously declared opinion that the best way to secure the continuance of peace was to be prepared for the emergency of war, in case it should unhappily occur. Mr. Speight then took the floor, and the Senate, after a brief executive session, adjourned.

In the course of this debate, Mr. Miller caused the following paragraph from this morning's "Union" to be read by the Secretary:—

"In proof of the effect upon the English mind, to which we have alluded, we call attention to the *wholly new proposal which the London Times now calls upon the British Ministry to make to our Government.* That great journal is—with all its enormous sins against America—a shrewd observer of the pulse of the English Government and People; and if it have observed aright in this instance—if the British people will sustain the British Government now, in coming forward to us with the proposition alluded to, to wit, *the same proposition which Mr. Adams made to the British Government, and which that Government then most wrongfully and unwisely rejected*—if, we say, the British Cabinet shall now come forward to renew the negotiation with us in a spirit of further compromise on that proposal—if the further concessions on the part of Great Britain, which the rights and interests of the United States might require in the premises, shall then be treated by Great Britain in the spirit of justice which the adoption on her part of *that preliminary* proposition may be supposed to indicate in part—then we say—certainly not that the question could be at once settled; for in the present new attitude of the question negotiation even on that proposition would yet have a great deal to accomplish—many just rights of ours still to secure, many great and sacred interests of ours yet to protect—but this we will say, that such a proposal as that on the part of the British Government, made in the manner and carried out in the spirit which we have indicated, would make every friend of just and honorable peace, both in this country and in England, and throughout the world, "breathe freer and deeper" with a good hope for civilization, for free institutions, and for mankind. It would not then be unreasonable to hope that on such a proposal, *so made and so carried out* to the more ample recognition of our just claims, further negotiation might yet build a peaceful monument to the enlightened moderation and justice of two great nations. We say this, of course, in view of the fact that the navigation of the Columbia, by Great Britain, through five hundred miles of American territory, could, in the present state of the question, be hardly urged with seriousness by the British Government."

This, Mr. Miller, and every body else, regarded as indicating the present disposition of the Executive, and therefore of great consequence. And after such a publication he trusted no more would be heard on that floor about war being "inevitable."

Mr. Cass said that neither he nor any other Senator had said that war was absolutely inevitable.

Mr. Hannegan then rose and stated that he took upon himself the responsibility of declaring that the article which had been quoted from the Union did not contain the views or express the opinions of the President, and before its publication had never met his eye; and that up to this hour it was not, one word of it, approved by the President.

Whereupon Mr. Webster immediately arose, and asked of Mr. Hannegan if this case was understood to be an *excepted* or *singular* one? Whether they were to understand that, as a *general* fact, the President revises the Editorials of the Union?

Mr. Hannegan appeared to be about to reply, but was prevented by another Senator's having possession of the floor.

On Thursday, Mr. Webster's resolution, calling for further correspondence with England respecting Oregon, was adopted without opposition.

Mr. Speight (Loco,) of Miss. addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill for the increase of the Navy. He was opposed to it, whether as a war measure or a peace measure. He was opposed to expending 14 millions a year for this one object. He was shocked at the idea of such an enormous increase being proposed by a leading member of the Democratic party. It was wild extravagance, proposed under an Administration which was pledged to use all practicable economy. He was an advocate for peace; and discountenanced the idea that the whole of Oregon was unqualifiedly ours. Great Britain, he admitted, had rights within the territory, which should be respected by any nation disposed to deal justly and uprightly. [This is remarkable ground to be taken by so strong a party man as Mr. Speight.]

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday the 23d, after the morning business, the Florida Contested Election was again taken up, and Mr. Cabell spoke an hour in support of his own right, and was followed by Mr. Culver on the same side. Mr. Dobbin succeeded, and spoke his hour in favor of Mr. Brockenbrough's right to the seat.

On Saturday, after a few more speeches, Mr. Brockenbrough was declared entitled to the seat, by a vote of 99 to 85. Mr. Thompson of Miss. (Loco,) then moved a reconsideration, which was rejected, 92 to 86.

[Of this decision, the National Intelligencer most pointedly remarks, "With some experience, and more knowledge, of the influence of party considerations in determining questions of this nature in popular bodies, we should be satisfied, by the state of the vote on this matter, had we no other grounds for the opinion, that the decision of the House is one not borne out by the evidence in the case. Had it been so, we should not have seen the House of Representatives, with a majority of some *seventy* votes in favor of the ruling party, affirming the right of one of their own party to a seat in that body by a majority of *fourteen votes only.* And even that majority, it will be perceived, was reduced to *six*, when tested by the question of reconsideration."

Of the N. C. Delegation, Messrs. Biggs, Daniel, Dobbin, McKay, and Reid, voted for Brockenbrough's right, and Messrs. Barringer and Graham, for Cabell's right. Messrs. Clarke and Dockery absent.]

On Monday, Mr. King of Geo. introduced a resolution that the President be authorized to give England notice of the abrogation of the treaty of 1827 for the joint occupation of Oregon, after this session closes, with a proposition to refer the matter in dispute to arbitration, and that the Committee on Territories report a bill for the establishment of a Territorial Government of Oregon—the said bill to go into effect after the expiration of the twelve months notice.

Resolutions laid on the table and printed.

The Oregon debate was resumed, and Mr. Pendleton of Va. (Whig,) spoke against the notice, which he believed would lead to war. His speech was very able, and was listened to with great attention. Messrs. Sawtelle and Grover successively spoke on the other side.

On Tuesday, Mr. Haralson, from the Military Committee, introduced a bill to authorize the President, under certain contingencies, to accept the services of volunteers during the next two years; (to repel any attempt by foreign nations to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over any part of our territory; to repel invasion, or if there be imminent danger of invasion, &c.)

Mr. Black, from the Committee on Militia, a bill for organizing and classifying the militia.

The Oregon Question again came up, and

Mr. Douglass (Loco,) addressed the House in his usual warm and urgent manner in favor of giving the notice to England, and claiming the whole of Oregon. He approved of Mr. Polk's course in withdrawing the offer of the line of 49 and recommending the giving notice to England. For this he could forgive him for having offered the line of 49 as a compromise. He said that Mr. Polk had taken his *stand* and could not and would not recede! During his term of four years, at least, the dispute could not be settled by negotiation! He did not know whether war would come or not by giving the notice. But it would be right and just to give it, agreable to the treaty providing therefor. He was opposed to arbitration, and had no idea the question would be settled in that way.

Mr. Bailey (Loco,) followed for an hour against giving the notice. He contended that England had rights in the Oregon territory—went into a history of the various claims and titles of both England and the U. States—approved of Mr. Polk's offer of the 49th parallel, but said he would not approve of his rejection of that line, if England should now come back with the offer of it.

Mr. Campbell of N. Y. (Native,) spoke in favor of the notice, coupled with a proposition for the amicable adjustment of the boundary.

On Wednesday, Messrs. Owen, Thurman, and Thompson, successively spoke in favor of the notice.

On Thursday, the House rejected, 84 to 52, a resolution of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, to stop the Oregon debate on Saturday the 7th Feb'y, at 2 P. M.

Mr. Holmes (Loco,) of S. C. then spoke against the notice to England; argued to show that our title to Oregon was *not* clear and unquestionable, and dwelt with fervid eloquence on the horrors of a war with England, contrasting especially the naval power and preparation of Great Britain with our own defenceless condition.

Mr. Ewing (Whig,) of Penn. followed, taking the same grounds.

Mr. Baker (Whig,) of Illinois, advocated the notice and the whole of Oregon.

On Friday, Messrs. Hoge of Illinois, and Wick of Indiana, (Locos,) spoke in favor of the notice and the whole of Oregon.

The bill to establish Post Routes in Texas was passed, after an exhibition of rowdyism by Mr. McConnell of Alabama.

We regret to have to state that Mr. Dockery, of North Carolina, has been confined to his lodgings for eight or ten days by indisposition. He is, however, convalescent, and will be soon able to resume his seat in the House of Representatives.—*National Intelligencer 29th.*

We are again under obligations to the Hon. Mr. Mangum of the Senate, and Messrs. Dockery, Dobbin, Barringer, and other members of Congress, for various valuable Documents, including the volume accompanying the President's Message.

The blind leading the blind.—It has often surprised us that the Locofocos are so easily satisfied with the ignorance, on the most common topics, of the Editors and Orators of their party, who undertake to enlighten and lead the rank and file of the party. There was Col. Wheeler, spouting his after-dinner speech in the Convention, who insisted upon it that the United States had a right to Oregon up to the 79th degree! Yet Col. Wheeler is so important a man in the party that he was actually nominated (so he said,) "in a remote degree as it were," as the candidate for Governor. And then there is the Editor of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, one of the Secretaries of the Convention, and the near neighbor of Col. Wheeler, abusing "Adams, and Giddings, and the Whigs," for advocating, so he says, "the whole of Oregon or none, war or no war." The democracy, says he, "went for the bold assertion of our rights in Oregon. Those rights (of territory, &c.) extended to the 49th degree 40 minutes of North latitude"!! He contends that Mr. Polk only goes for the 49th degree 40 minutes North latitude; but that "old Adams, and Giddings, and the Whigs" go for more—for the whole!!

So enlightened are the *leaders* of the Locofoco party! What must be the condition of the *followers?* Mr. Chipman says that "Education is the great enemy of democracy," and truly it would appear that democracy takes especial care to keep out of the way of harm from its great enemy.

The same Mecklenburg Jeffersonian is deeply incensed at finding in a Post Office in Orange, copies of the Raleigh Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Fayetteville Observer, and in the same office copies of the Free Labor Advocate and Anti-Slavery Chronicle; but in answer to his inquiries he found that "no such thing as a Democratic paper is taken at that office!" (Ah there is where the shoe pinches!) We suppose it was a Quaker settlement he was in, which will account for there being a subscriber to an abolition paper. It would seem just possible that the enlightened Editor may have presumed a little too much on the absence of the "great enemy," when he winds up his doleful jeremiad at the absence of democratic papers from that office, with the supremely ridiculous and impudently false remark, that "the identification of whiggery and abolition seems to be as perfect in the South as it is in the North."

Indiana.—The Legislature of Indiana has passed an act laying taxes sufficient to pay the interest of its debt, and mortgaging property to secure the principal. This is cheering; for it not only wipes out the stain of practical repudiation as to that State, but leads to the hope that other indebted States will follow her example.

"*Sheep Stealing Dogs.*"—The "Standard" would have us believe that Hon. Louis D. Henry intended no reflection upon Whigs about here, when he talked of "sheep-stealing dogs." He said, he did not mean *us*, and is not that enough, says the "Standard"! The Convention, over which Mr. Henry presided, met to turn out William A. Graham, and for no other practical purpose. If Mr. H. did not intend his ornate and beautiful charge to act upon Whig leaders here, why was it lugged into his Speech? What had Daniel Webster's "sheep-stealing" propensities to do with Gov. Graham's Administration? Is this the logic? Because "Daniel Webster, *etc. etc. etc.*" are no better than "sheep-stealing dogs," *therefore*, Heaven and earth are to be moved, to turn out William A. Graham! The truth is, it was intended to operate upon the ensuing Election in this State, or it had no meaning at all.

We remember the same courteous gentleman, when *he* was trying to be Governor, called the Banks "the manufactories of rogues and swindlers." But he did not mean *our* Banks—Oh! no. He meant Banks "way over *yander.*" But when *he* was not elected, but a majority of "Democrats" were elected to the Assembly, what kind of exposition of his meaning, was given by them in that body? Who has forgotten—who can ever forget—that most "forcible feeble" effort of the famous "investigating Committee!" Who can forget the rearing and pitching—the "anger insignificantly fierce" of "*the boys,*" and the lashing they got from their old leader? But Mr. Henry did not call North Carolina Bankers "rogues and swindlers?" But "the boys," some how or other, thought he alluded to *our* Banks, and at them they went—with what *success*, they best can tell!

It is a great pity, that the honorable gentleman, when making these serious onslaughts, should not be better understood by his friends. They ought, hereafter, to take the precaution to ascertain as well what *he means*, as what *he says;* for, unluckily, there has been in these, as in some other instances, very strange misapprehensions.—*Raleigh Register.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 30th ult., Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for Hall & Hall, E. W. Willkings, J. H. & J. Martine, W. Marsh, W. E. Kirkpatrick, J. M. Rose, A. J. Erambert, H. Erambert, R. W. Hardie, Geo. McNeill, and others.

Also, on the 31st, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, Rev Jas Stacy, G W McDonald, Hall & Hall, H Branson, D & W McLaurin, S W Tillinghast & Co, and D McNeill, of this place; and for H A London & Co, Josiah Cowles, J H Johnson & Co, Washington Mining Co, Salisbury Co, A C Wetfold, J Evans, D Murchison, and J Carver, of the interior.

DEPARTED, on the 31st, Steamer Cotton Plant.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

Arrivals up to the 30th ult. From New York, Brigs Orozimbo, Henry Leeds, Splendid, and Gen. Stark, Schrs. Alaric and E S Powell. From Philadelphia, Schr Monsoon. From Boston, Schrs Cassius and Ashland. From Antigua, Br. schr Prince Henry. From Nevis, Br schr Elizabeth Ann. From Turks Island, Schr St Pierre. From Gloucester, Brig Gertrude. From Mayaguez, Brig Alcenus. From St Thomas, Brigs Alpine, Charles, and Mississippi. From Rum Key, Brig Wanderer. From Guadaloupe, Brigs America, and Angeline. From Demerara, brig Lycoming. From Charleston, schrs Ellen, and Mary Ann. From Trinidad, Brig Sophia. From Matanzas, schr Splendid.

Dr. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC—For the Preservation, Growth, and Restoration of the Hair, and which will positively bring new hair on the bald head, and prevent its falling out, or turning grey. This is an excellent article, and has, in hundreds of instances, produced a fine growth of hair on the heads of those who have been bald.

Read the following from the Boston Mail, May 3, 1844:

"*Jayne's Hair Tonic.*—After giving the article a fair trial, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be—what it professes, the best article, without any exception, in use for the restoration and preservation of the human hair. We know of numerous instances where the hair has been restored to heads which have been bald for years; and we think we cannot do a greater favor than to recommend to all our readers who are losing their hair, to make trial of this Tonic immediately."

Prepared only at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Ira M. Allen.
Philadelphia, June 9, 1838.

To my personal friends:

I would say, that I am well acquainted with DAVID JAYNE, M. D., and know him to be a respectable Physician and Druggist, of this city—a gentleman in whom entire confidence may be placed. I have tested in my own case the beneficial effects of his Carminative Balsam, and have greater confidence in it than all other medicines of the kind. His Expectorant is equally celebrated and efficacious. IRA M. ALLEN,
Agent of American and Foreign Bible Society.

For Sale by
SAM'L. J. HINSDALE.
Fayetteville, January 31, 1846. 96-3w

CONSUMPTION,

And the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in ASTHMA, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues, on the contrary, I shall simply endeavour to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and "CAN BE CURED," if this medicine be resorted to in time.

For Sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

HEALTH! HEALTH! HEALTH!
THOMSON'S
Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha,

THE only certain remedy for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Brochitis and Sore Throat, Asthma, Chronic Catarrh, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, Whooping Cough, Croup, Weak Nerves and Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart; also Liver Complaint and Affections of the Kidneys.

For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 2. 96-3w

MARRIED,

In Richmond county, on the 22d ult, at the residence of A. G. Nicholson, Esq., Dr. P. W. STANCIL, of Rockingham, to Miss ELIZA E. McQUEEN, of Cheraw, S. C.

In Marion District, S. C., on the 29th ult., by by the Rev. Mr. Fleming, Dr. JOHN McK. ALFORD to Miss CHARLOTTE A. BETHEA. Also, at the same time and place, by the same, Mr. ZACH. FULMORE to Miss SARAH BETHEA, daughters of the late John Bethea, Esq.

On the 22d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Ously, DAVID SMITH, Esq., of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss REBECCA T. FULLER, of Bibb county Georgia.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, Mr. JOHN H. BEVIL, aged 39 years, a native of Petersburg, Va.
☞ Petersburg papers will please copy.

At his residence on Black River, at an advanced age, on the 24th ult., Mr. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, a native of Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland, but a resident of this County for the last 15 years.

In Philadelphia, on the 21st ult., STEPHEN SNEED GREEN, second son of Rev. William M. Green, Professor of Belles Lettres in the University of North Carolina.

He has been cut off by that desolating malady, Small Pox, in the very prime of life, at the age of 23.

In recording the death of this interesting and promising young man, the writer is influenced by no design of penning a long obituary, or desire of pronouncing a vain eulogy. To the deceased there is no need of such empty memorials. Of him, the grave will be an obituary sufficiently long, while the unblemished reputation, and endearing recollections he has left behind, are a eulogy of solid and lasting worth.

It is then, only a duty of affection which the writer feels himself called upon to discharge, and therefore craves permission to pay this brief and final tribute to the memory of a departed friend.

Mr. Green was a young man of hopeful talents, which, added to a cheerful temper, amiable disposition, and charming manners, rendered him the idol of his family, and the delight of all his associates.

His filial affection was so remarkable, that scarcely any occasion to reprove him ever occurred to his parents, and there are many who can testify that during the closest intimacy with him, his brow was never seen to be ruffled by anger, or his cheeks tinged with the blush of shame. This placid disposition preserved him from the former, and no cause occurred to produce the latter. This of itself would be an imperishable memorial, were every other effaced.

He was graduated in '42, and shortly afterwards commenced the study of Medicine; for which he showed such an aptitude, added to such a zeal in its pursuit, as filled the breasts of his friends with the most flattering expectations.

He attended a course of Medical lectures at Charleston in the winter of '43-'4.

During the present winter he was attending his second course at the Jefferson Institution in Philadelphia, and was about to reap the reward of his labours, just reaching his hand to receive the prize which could not have been denied him, and ready to launch forth the little bark of his profession upon the wide ocean of Medical Science, laden with skill, and benevolence, and joyful hopes, when the Destroyer came, and he was suddenly cut off, and

"All his promise fair,
"Has sought the grave to sleep forever there."

To his family, the stroke is an overwhelming one; for them, heart strings are irremediably broken which once vibrated with the sweetest music, and *there* has occurred a blank which no time or circumstance can fill up.

But they are not without sympathy.

Methinks a gloom is now cast over the village, where the presence of the departed so recently dispensed a cheerful light.

From the majority, this gloom may possibly be dispelled, and the Deceased by them be forgotten. But there are many who enjoyed his intimacy, around whose hearts shall be entwined never fading remembrances of their departed young friend. In their bosoms his memory shall live and burn with a vivid flame til' the same awful messenger that summoned him, shall summon them likewise to the tomb.—[*Communicated.*

Real Estate for Sale.

IF not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at Public Auction, on the 18th day of March next, without reserve, the following Property:—

One three story Brick House, 20 feet front, adjoining H. Mitchell, North side Hay st.

One three story Brick House, 20 feet front, the former residence of D. A. Ray.

The vacant Lot, corner of Hay and Winslow streets.

Also, the Store now occupied by Cook & Hodges.

The Brick House now occupied by Hall & Hall, in which are four tenements of 20 feet front each.

One House and Lot on Maiden Lane, the former residence of Duncan McColl.

Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to examine the property, as the sale will be positive.
HALL & JOHNSON.
BENJ'N RUSH.
Feb'y 2, 1846. 96tf

A CANDIDATE.

AT the solicitation of several of my friends, I have consented to become a Candidate for the office of Constable in the Town District, (beyond the Town limits.) If I am elected, I will endeavor to give general satisfaction in the discharge of all duties. Very respectfully,
THO. J. MIMS.
Feb'y 2. 1w

E. M. HALL, M. D.,
Dental Surgeon, (at Briggs's Hotel.)

WOULD take this method of informing the citizens of Fayetteville, and all who may require his services, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a new supply of materials of the very best quality used in his business. He also spent some time at the Dental College, (of which he is a graduate,) where all the most important improvements are daily taught and demonstrated. He would therefore confidently assure all who may require his services, that he will Extract, Plug, Cleanse, and Insert Incorruptible Artificial Teeth, on the most approved plans and in the most satisfactory manner. *He would particularly call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the horrid deformities caused by the irregularities of the Teeth, all of which could be obviated by applying to the Dentist before they are grown.*

A lot of Tooth Powders of my own make for sale; also some very superior Tooth Brushes.

P. S. On account of the rapid spread of the small pox through the country, I obtained some vaccine virus, with which I will vaccinate all who may desire to shield themselves from the ravages of that terrible disease. I was particularly careful to get it myself from a perfectly healthy and young subject.
Feb'y 2. 96tf

Galvanic Rings.

THE Subscriber has for sale, a small lot of Galvanic Rings, price $1. Having become satisfied that they exert a very beneficial effect upon the system, from the fact that an aunt of mine had been cured of a nervous headache by them of many years' standing, and hearing them highly recommended for rheumatism, of which I have long suffered in the shoulders, I obtained one of them which I have been wearing ever since, and am happy to say that I have not had an attack of rheumatism since.
E. M. HALL, M. D., Briggs's Hotel.
Feb'y 2.

☞ I would sell my Store House on Gillespie street low for Cash, or at nine months' credit, for an approved Note at Bank. Any person wishing to purchase will please call on the Subscriber.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Jan'y 29, 1846. 96-2w

LOST,

A BAY HORSE, five years old, with a white spot in his face, not shod. He got loose from Evander McIver's wagon on the night of the 16th inst., about four miles from Fayetteville, on the road to Murchison's Bridge. Any person leaving said Horse at Little River Factory, or at my house, Chatham county, near Evans's Bridge, or any information of him so that I get him, shall be well paid for their trouble.
RODERICK McIVER.
Chatham county, Jan'y 28. 96-2wpd

FRESH BUTTER, &c.

1000 LBS. Fresh Butter,
100 Bushels Seed Oats,
5 Bbls. Cider Vinegar,
2000 lbs. "Fayetteville Mould" Candles,
20 Hhds. Superior Molasses,
For Sale by COOK & TROY.
Feb. 3, 1846. 96-3w

TO RENT.

A FEW comfortable Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, known as the property of the late John McArn. For particulars, apply to
ALEX'R JOHNSON, Ag't.
Feb'y 2. 96-6w

To Country Merchants.
Goods for Spring Trade in Charleston.

E. W. BANCROFT, 253 King St., would respectfully solicit the attention of Merchants who may visit Charleston, to his Stock of Rich Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, (in chambers over his retail department,) which he offers at wholesale at the lowest *New York prices.* His stock of

RICH DRESS GOODS

Will be found one of the largest in the City, together with every article in the Fancy and Staple Line.

—Also.—

A full assortment of DOMESTIC FABRICS. Merchants who buy for Cash will find it to their advantage to call, as the stock will be found well worthy their attention, both as regards prices and styles of Goods.
Feb'y 1, 1846. 96-1mi

LAND IN ALABAMA
FOR SALE.

ON Monday the 2d day of March next, will be sold on the premises, the undivided interest of Joel Jackson, Drury Jackson, Martha Jackson, and Amy Jackson, in and to the North half of Section 27, Township 18, of Range 24, in the county of Macon and State of Alabama. Terms made known at sale.
January 31, 1846. 96-3wks.pd

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, 75; do. Crock of Gold, 50; do. Twins and Heart, 50; Legal Rights of Women, 90; Pictorial History of the Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 10; Mother's Book, 80; Wilson on Healthy Skin, 1 10; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50. New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
February 2.

LOOK HERE!
CALL! CALL!!

AT the new Confectionary of J. R. Whitaker's near the Presbyterian Church, where I am receiving almost daily Fresh Candies of all kinds, Fruits of all kinds, Nuts, Palm, Pecan, Soft Shell Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts, Chesnuts, &c., also a large lot of Toys. All of the above will be sold as low as can be bought in Petersburg and pay the expense here, that is by the wholesale to those who wish to buy to sell again. I shall also sell low by the retail; all those in want will please give me a call as I am determined to please both in quality and price, I shall at all times try and keep a well selected assortment, and of a good quality. Families going to have parties will do well to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel assured I can please them. I also keep constantly on hand all kind of Cakes, warranted fresh and good, made of the best materials. All orders in Town or from a distance punctually attended to, and the articles packed so as to go safe to any part of the State. I also keep constantly on hand, Northern Pianos, of the very best finish and Tone; any person wishing to see them will please call at my residence, and any person from a distance wishing one, if they will write to me, it shall be promptly attended to.
JOHN R. WHITAKER.
Raleigh, N. C. 96-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

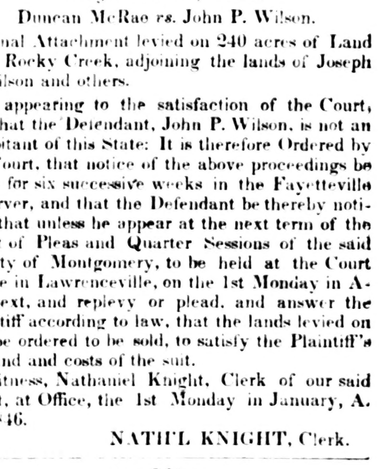
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

Duncan McRae *vs.* John P. Wilson.

Original Attachment levied on 240 acres of Land on Rocky Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Wilson and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John P. Wilson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that notice of the above proceedings be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Defendant be thereby notified, that unless he appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the said County of Montgomery, to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, and replevy or plead, and answer the Plaintiff according to law, that the lands levied on will be ordered to be sold, to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand and costs of the suit.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1846.
96] NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.



A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.
Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies,
Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, September 5, 1845

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DEATH OF HAYDN.*

BY WALKER PEARCE, OF FAYETTEVILLE.

Soft as the vernal gale o'er moon-lit seas,
His fingers trembled on the magic keys,
And charm'd with thrilling tones
Bright angels from their thrones—

When one, to whom the span of life is given,
So gently loos'd the vital chain,
That with his last enchanting strain
The minstrel rose to heaven!

Dec'r 10, 1845.

*Haydn, the great musical composer, asked to be placed at his Piano, and died whilst performing one of his master pieces.

"A HUNDRED YEARS AGO."

Where, where are all the birds that sang
A hundred years ago!
The flowers that all in beauty sprang
A hundred years ago!
The lips that smiled,
The eyes that wild
In flashes shone
Soft eyes upon—
Where, oh where, are lips and eyes,
The maiden's smiles, the lover's sighs,
That lived so long ago!

Who peopled all the city streets
A hundred years ago!
Who filled the church with faces meek,
A hundred years ago!
The sneering tale
Of sister frail,
The plot that worked
A brother's hurt,
Where, oh where, are plots and sneers,
The poor man's hopes, the rich man's fears
That lived so long ago!

Where are the graves where dead men slept
A hundred years ago!
Who, when they were living, wept
A hundred years ago!
By other men
That know not them
Their lands are till'd,
Their graves are filled,
Yet Nature then was just as gay,
And bright the sun shone as to-day,
A hundred years ago.

From the Highland Messenger.

ASHEVILLE GATE, Jan. 20, 1846.

Mr. Atkin:—Supposing your numerous readers would be interested in seeing an exact account of the number of emigrants to the west that have passed through my gate in the last three months, commencing the 1st of October and ending the 1st of January, inst., it is as follows:—382 horse-men; 38 6 horse wagons; 37 5 horse wagons; 164 4 horse wagons; 413 3, 2 and 1 horse wagons; 17 carriages; 4 sulkies; 28 carts, 1 truck wagon—making, in all, 652 wagons, (the truck left out.) Accompanying these wagons were 7172 persons, to wit:—1304 males, mostly democrats; 1956 females, mostly whigs; 3912 children and youth, a majority of whom lean to the side of their mother and sisters in politics; 2400 *dogs*, mostly of the ashey mangy description. In addition to the above, great numbers have passed on foot, each member of a family carrying on its back a portion of the little of this world's goods with which they were encumbered.

In addition to those who have passed through my gate, a numerous emigration through a part of this county to the western counties of this State and Georgia, has been going on all the time: so that it is a safe estimate to say that the entire number of emigrants who have passed through Buncombe county during the three months past, amounts to fifteen thousand persons—all of whom have sought homes in the western States, where they will help to swell the Democratic vote for years to come.

An increased demand for *fence rails* has been created by their passing through the county.

In the foregoing statistics it will be seen that there are 652 more females than males. This, to the young gentlemen of the west, will be good news, unless numbers of the emigrants are blessed with more than one wife. But I incline to the opinion that one woman would be all that this description of persons would be willing to work or steal for.

Yours &c. I. B. SAWYER.

Geo. W. Townes, (D.) has been elected to Congress by about 250 majority, to fill the vacancy in the third Congressional District of Georgia, occasioned by the resignation of Washington Poe, Esq.

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

DAILY EXPECTED,
2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, which will be sold at the landing at moderate price.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 22. 90-tf

SALAMANDER SAFE for sale.
A SMALL second hand Safe, for sale low if applied for immediately.
E. J. HALE.
Nov. 8.

SMITH & GAUSE,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec. 11, 1845. 89-Y

PHILADELPHIA NEW AND CHEAP
Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory,
No. 104 *Market Street*,
NEXT DOOR EAST OF THE OLD STAND.

WM. H. RICHARDSON
HAS withdrawn from the firm of W. & W. H. Richardson, and commenced business on his own account, at No. 104 Market Street, between Third and Fourth, where he has for sale a full assortment of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES and SHADES, of the newest style and best manufacture, at the lowest market prices.

Cotton Umbrellas, fair quality,		35 cents.
Silk do. do.	do.	$1 50.

Other goods in proportion. You are respectfully invited to call and see them.
Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1845. 90-13w

"Joy's Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," and "W. W. Clark's Nerve & Bone Liniment."
THE Subscriber, having been appointed sole Agent for this place, would inform the Afflicted, that he has just received per Steamer "Evergreen," one case of the above Medicines.
☞ The afflicted are earnestly requested to give it a trial.
A. J. ERAMBERT, Ag't.
Dec 23. 90-tf

FOR SALE,
FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.
Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,
To be delivered during the Summer,
10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*
7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.
THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of
Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,
Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.
Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.
JNO. C. THOMSON.
Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf
☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.
J. C. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
ARE now receiving, at the second Tenement of Mrs. Hooper's Fire Proof Building, South side of Hay street, an entire NEW STOCK of
Staple & Fancy Goods.
Consisting in part of
Super blue, black, brown, drab, invisible green, and beaver Cloths; fancy and French Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Flannels; plain and fancy Velvet, Satin, and French Cashmere Vestings; ditto Stocks, Cravats, and Scarfs; Merino Shirts; Bosoms and Collars; an assortment of Coat and Vest Binding; Cord and Buttons; Canvass and Padding; brown and bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills, Linens; col'd and white Cambric Muslins, grass Linen Cambric, Hemstitch, and Silk Handkerchiefs; Alpacas; Thibet and Indiana Cloth, for Ladies' cloaks; Muslin and supr. French Cashmere-de-Laines; plain black Gros-de-Swiss and figured Gros-de-Nap Silks; rich Prints; Lisle Edging; bobinet, wire and blond Quilling; Piping Gimps; Italian Sewings; spool cotton and linen Thread, assorted colors; twisted Silk; cotton and worsted Mitts; super black and col'd kid Gloves; ditto silk, merino, and cotton ditto; white and black and ribbed Hose; ditto merino Persian ditto; cashmere, merino, Thibet, and other Shawls; work Boxes; toilet Glasses; shell, twist, tuck, and side Combs; jet, shawl, and hair Pins; super Needles, Pins, Scissors; taffeta and satin bonnet and cap Ribbons.
With a general assortment of
GROCERIES. HARDWARE. CROCKERY.
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.
The above Goods having been purchased late in the season in New York and Philadelphia, consequently at reduced prices, will be sold LOW for Cash, or charged to those who will pay cash when called on.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.
THE vacations will be, hereafter, in the months of April and October. The following are the very low rates of Tuition, per month of four weeks, viz:—

For the Languages and Mathematics,	$1 00
" English Grammar and Geography,	80
" Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, &c.	50

Admission for a month, with payment in advance, quarterly, or for the time of admission. Particular attention will be paid to the discipline of the mind in sound knowledge and religion.
H. McLAURIN.
Nov. 14, 1845. 86-tf

JUST Received and for Sale, 25 casks superior CHEESE, by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 11, 1845. 84tf

Beckwith's Pills.
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of that kind;—price 50 cents a box.
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases;—price 25 cents a box.
The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.
They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.
Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Nov. 4. 83-6mpd

A Valuable Medicine.
The Best of PILLS.
25 IN A BOX.
DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.
These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.
☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.
MICHAEL McGARY.
Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf

MEDICINES!!!
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic,
Moffatt's Vegetable Life Pills,
Wright's Indian Vegetable do.
Jayne's Expectorant,
Swaim's Panacea,
Jayne's Vermifuge,
Thompson's Eye Water,
Peters' Vegetable Pills,
Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,
Henry's calcined Magnesia,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Allebasi's Poor Man's Plasters,
Do. Health Pills,
Mrs. Hill's Cough Drops,
New England Cough Syrup.
ALSO,
DR. TURNER'S celebrated AGUE and FEVER PILLS,
Together with a general assortment of genuine Family Medicines, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
Dec 20. 90-tf

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, I shall proceed to sell for Cash, on Tuesday the 10th of February next, in the town of Lexington, the following Property, to-wit:
One House and Lot, North of the Court House, adjoining the Public Square, which house was formerly occupied as a Store by Caldcleugh, Dusenberry & Co. Said house is built of brick, forty by thirty, two stories high, with a large store room and dwelling apartment, and all necessary out-buildings.
Also, on the same day, I shall sell the PIEDMONT HOTEL, situate North East of the Court House. The house is in good repair, with all necessary out-buildings, such as Stables, Ice House, and Granary.
Those wishing to purchase any of the above Property will do well to attend the sale.
GEORGE RILEY, Trustee.
Lexington, N. C., Dec. 31, 1845. 92ts

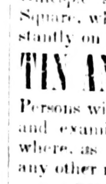
FOR SALE.
CHEESE in boxes; Raisins in whole and half boxes; superior French Brandy and Port Wine.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

COTTON YARNS.
C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.
September 1, 1845. 75tf

Mallett & Huske
HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF
GOODS,
Consisting of
Blue, black and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Sattinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mix'd Tweed Jeans; Jeans Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers; Vestings; Plaid De-Lains; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Balzorines; Printed Lawns; Dover small fig'd Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do; Brown Holland and Linen; Grass ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; 4-4 Irish Linen; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin, Bishop Lawn; 8-4 Net Shawls; Alpaca ditto; supr. Woolen ditto; black Silk Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; Silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen Neckins; gentlemen's Lamb's Wool Shirts; Duffle Blankets; Saddle ditto; Patent Sewing Thread; Spool Cotton; Italian Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mitts; black and col'd Kid Gloves; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Florence Bonnets; Dover Straw ditto.
ALSO,
Brown Sugar; crushed Sugar; Coffee, (Rio and Java); green and black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Sperm Candles; Mackerel; Windsor Soap; Colgate's ditto; Starch; Alum; Shellac; Litharge; Saeratus; Lampblack; Scotch Snuff; Copperas; Spanish Brown; white Lead, ground in Oil; Putty; Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12; Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglass Patent Pumps.
October 27, 1845. 82-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL
Fayetteville, N. C.
THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.
The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.
Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.
WM. W. BRIGGS.
Oct. 27, 1845. 82tf

NEW
CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, AND TOY STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the New Brick Store, on the North side of Hay street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now opening a fine assortment of GOODS in the above line, consisting in part of the following articles:—
FRUIT.
Almonds, Filberts, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Canton and Havana Preserves, Citron, &c. Arrangements are made for fresh supplies of Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, &c.
SPICES.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia in mats, Ground Cassia, Ground Pepper, Alspice, Mustard, and Ground Ginger.
PICKLES AND SAUCES.
Pepper Sauce, Tomato Catsup, Olives, Sardines, and assorted Pickles.
CRACKERS.
Boston, Butter and Water Crackers, Soda and Lemon Biscuits, Pilot Bread.
PERFUMERY.
Cologne, Lavender and Rose Water, Bay Rum, Bears' Antique and Macassar Oils, Verbena Cream, Extracts, Soaps of every variety.
WILLOW WARE.
Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, and Baskets.
SUNDRIES.
Powdered, Crushed, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Cocoa, Starch, Indigo, Camphor, Lemon Syrup, Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, Champagne, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, choice Chewing Tobacco, Regalia, Principe and Havana Cigars, Sweet Oil, Sperm Candles, Herrings, Brooms, Whiskey, Flutes, Violins, Accordians, &c. &c.
A great variety of **TOYS AND FANCY GOODS**, suitable for Presents, too numerous to mention. Also,
Every variety of **CANDIES**, at Wholesale and Retail.
☞ Call and take a look.
W. PRIOR.
October 22, 1845. 81tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.
Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.
☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

MALLEABLE IRON,
SUCH as Carriage Makers use. A good assortment always on hand, and for sale at one cent per pound advance on the Manufacturers' prices, by
W. PRIOR.
October 22, 1845. 81tf

PRINTING.
THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.
E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.
HAVING enlarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 23 inches, and weighing 32 lbs. to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.
E. J. HALE.

Jackson Johnson
HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.
October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.
HALL & JOHNSON
ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—
Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 39 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.
Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Are you Insured!
THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application and description of the Property, &c.
The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

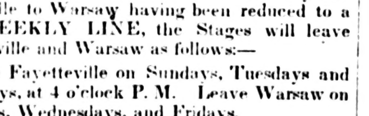



J. W. BAKER
IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash, at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of
CABINET FURNITURE,
Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and birdseye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

FRUIT TREES.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he is prepared to supply any quantity of Apple Trees, of which he has Forty choice varieties at his Nursery in Randolph county, 10 miles South of Greensborough, near the road leading to Ashborough by way of Parsons' Mill. Trees from 2½ to 6 feet high; price $10 per hundred, at the Nursery. Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address the Subscriber at "New Market, Randolph county, N. C."—postage paid.
THOMAS H. FENTRESS.
Nov'r 1845. 88-tf


EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,
HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,
Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.
The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.
P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.
Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.
Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq.,
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—
Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.
BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,
For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE.
Dec. 2.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW
Fashionable Goods.
H. LEETE,
(PERSON STREET.)
HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of
FALL & WINTER GOODS.
(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:
Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Lain; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.
A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c &c.
Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1845. 84tf

Life Insurance.
CAPITAL $2,500,000.
The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.
National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.
U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)
New York.
Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.
Philadelphia.
Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.
J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.
Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.
THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:
The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.
A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.
The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.
No charge for stamp duty.
Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.
Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.
Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)
The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports, affording sure data for calculations at the value of the "bonus" in this institution. These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.
Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.
The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.
The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.
J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.
Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.
PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

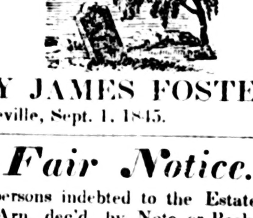
Age next Birth Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	For Life. Without Profits.	For Life. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 84	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 99	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 24	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 86	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 84tf

Fire Insurance.
THE undersigned, as Agents of the Contributionship Fire Insurance Company of New York, continue to take risks against loss or damage by Fire.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-3m

Southern Harmonies,
JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of **SCHOOL BOOKS.**
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

TO PRINTERS.
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.
The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.
Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.
N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.
Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.
COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*
September 1, 1845. 75-6m

Marble Factory

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Fair Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.
D. B. McARN, Adm'r.
Nov. 16. 85-tf

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,
And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,
HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.
Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.
The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]
Croton Insurance Company.
Office, No. 55 Wall Street,
Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.
THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.
TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles L. Vose,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Phalen,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Crandall,	Leonard Appleby,
John Brcasted,	Asa S. Crosby,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Herman D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cook,
Cyrus Chenery,	E. T. Aldrich,
Lawrence Hill,	George Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Palen,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Burgoyne.
J. H. Suydam,	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd" for the port of N. York.
☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.
STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!
THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.
☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.
JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing
Over 100,000 Acres;
A large part finely Timbered and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.
Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.
I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.
Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq. who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.
THE Certificate of Stock for Fifty-three Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of Wm. Johnson, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.
W. P. JOHNSON.
Nov. 8, 1845. 84-tf

REVIEW REVIEWED.
A PAMPHLET of 36 pages, by Rev. A. B. Smith, in reply to the Rev. R. Furman. For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale, and also at the Store of S. W. Neal, Wadesborough. Price 15 cts.
Also, the Pamphlet of which the above is a defence, by the same author, containing 112 pages. Price 25 cents. Dec'r 16

GREENSBOROUGH
Female College.
THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 15th, 1846.
Faculty:
Rev. SOLOMON LEA, A. M., President, and Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
Rev. BENNET T. BLAKE, Chaplain, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
Miss PHEBE JUDSON, Assistant Governess, and Preceptress of Natural Science.
Mrs. SOPHIA LEA, Preceptress of Modern Languages and Principal of the Music Department.
———— ————, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Mrs. S. BLAKE, Governess.
The Expenses for Board, including washing, fuel, candles, &c., and Tuition for full Collegiate course, with Music, French, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, for a session of 5 months, will not exceed $100.
Board and Tuition for full Collegiate course without Music, &c. for a session of 5 months, $70.
Board and Tuition per session in Preparatory School, from $62 to $65.
Text Books and Stationary will be furnished at the College as may be required.
The Trustees having made arrangements for commencing the exercises of this Institution entirely to their own satisfaction, deem this notice sufficient to inspire public confidence. The domestic economy of the Institution will be such as to ensure comfort and safety, and exert a healthful influence, as well physical as moral.
The Pupils will be required to board in the College, except those whose parents or guardians reside in the village or its immediate vicinity.
Board and Tuition for the session in advance.
GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Pres't of the Board of Trustees.
S. S. BRYANT, Sec'ry.
N. B. Preparation will be made for the accommodation of 60 pupils at the opening of the session. Application for admission or further information before the 15th of April, may be made by letter or otherwise to Rev. Solomon Lea, A. M. Leasburg, N. C., Rev. Bennett T. Blake, Raleigh, or Rev. S. S. Bryant, Secretary of the Board, Greensborough.
Jan. 10, 1846. 93-3w-tlamt1My

25 BBLS. half bbls. and boxes of Butter CRACKERS, Lemon and Soda Biscuit, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 22, 1845. 90-tf

10 HHDS. prime MOLASSES, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

10 DOZEN fine Old White Port WINE, for Medicinal purposes, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

ALMANACS.
BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' and TURNER & HUGHES' ALMANAC, for sale single, or in quantities, by
E. J. HALE.

Sands' Sarsaparilla.
For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System,
NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of the Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.
The operation of this preparation is [illegible]. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive power and restoring the appetite, as an aperient, gently [illegible] and gentle in its laxative effect, [illegible] an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body, neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of scrofula of the most malignant character, have given Sands's Sarsaparilla a well deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, this preparation has been found beneficial; it is specific in many diseases of the skin, and when administered with favorable results exercises a controlling influence over [illegible] complaints; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral remedies or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.
The following certificate evinces in a remarkable manner the great efficacy of Sands's Sarsaparilla in a severe case of Scrofula.
New York, July [illegible]
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: It is impossible for me to describe the value of your Sarsaparilla has been to me. I have been afflicted with virulent ulcers, more or less, the last seven years, especially in the [illegible]. At first they appeared in small lumps [illegible] parts of my body, and then increased [illegible] tended with acute pain, until they at last broke and discharged, [illegible] forming ulcers, which soon ate into [illegible] the very bone. My sufferings [illegible] consulted the most eminent physicians [illegible] with but very little benefit. During [illegible] would get some better, but when [illegible] returned as bad as ever and I [illegible] own mind that it would be [illegible] have another summer after suffering [illegible] did the last, but the Lord [illegible] year to another until I at last heard [illegible] saparilla. For about four months [illegible] taking your Sarsaparilla, I could not [illegible] little while at a time [illegible] times it seemed as though I [illegible] and for the want of sleep [illegible] night, being obliged to [illegible] frequently, on retiring to rest [illegible] dren would find me in [illegible] commenced using the [illegible] had gone to bed [illegible] night, and feeling no pain [illegible] and resolved to try [illegible] had any strength. Finding [illegible] so, and after sitting up [illegible] I felt much better and I continued [illegible] till there is now not a pain about [illegible] it seemed as it my joints would [illegible] My appetite and strength [illegible] able to attend to my domestic duties [illegible] ulcers are all healed, and my [illegible] strength are fully restored, all of which I ascribe to the use of your Sarsaparilla.
Your obliged friend, SARAH ELLISON,
No. 76 [illegible]
The following statement is from a gentleman who is one of the first Druggists in the city of Providence, and from his extensive knowledge of medicines of every kind, and his experience of the effects of Sands's Sarsaparilla, his opinion is one of great value to the afflicted.
SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—I speak [illegible] when I say that this medicine is [illegible] in the cure of chronic or acute rheumatism [illegible] any other preparation I have ever [illegible] endured extreme suffering at times [illegible] five years, from repeated attacks of [illegible] or acute Rheumatism. I have recently [illegible] Sarsaparilla with the happiest success [illegible] is now better than it has been for many [illegible] past, my appetite is good, and my strength [illegible] ly returning. I attribute this new [illegible] tirely to the use of this potent medicine [illegible] a deep sympathy with those who are afflicted [illegible] this most tormenting and painful complaint, I [illegible] not refrain from earnestly recommending [illegible] the use of this valuable specific. Having [illegible] entire confidence in the medicine [illegible] Sands, I was induced thereby to try [illegible] their Sarsaparilla, and I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of many others [illegible] ty of its invaluable properties, unknown [illegible] solicited by the Messrs. Sands.
CHARLES DYER, Jr.
Druggist and Apothecary,
46 & 42 Westminster st. Providence, R. I.
Feb. 15, 1845.
Baltimore, June 10, 1845.
Messrs SANDS—Gents: Most cheerfully do I add to the numerous testimonials of your [illegible] tive Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1839 with a scrofulous affection on my upper lip and continuing upward taking hold of my nose and surrounding parts, until the passages for conveying tears from the eyes to the nose were destroyed which caused an unceasing flow of tears. It also affected my gums, causing a discharge very unpleasant, and my teeth became so loose that it would not have been a hard task to pull them out with a slight jerk—such were my feelings and sufferings at this time that I was rendered perfectly miserable. I consulted the first Physicians in the city, but with little benefit. Every thing I heard of was tried, but all proved of no service, and as a last resort was recommended change of air, but this, like other remedies, did no good; the disease continued gradually to increase until my whole body was affected. But thanks to humanity, my Physician recommended your preparation of Sarsaparilla. I procured from your agent in this city, Dr. Jas. A. Reed, 6 bottles, and in less than three months was restored to health and happiness. Your Sarsaparilla alone effected the cure, and with a desire that the afflicted may no longer suffer, but use the right medicine and be free from disease, with feelings of joy and gratitude I remain your friend, DANIEL McCONNIKAN.
Any one desirous to know further particulars will find me at my residence in Front street, where it will afford me pleasure to communicate any thing in relation to this cure.
DANIEL McCONNIKAN.
Personally appeared before me the above named Daniel McConnikan, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement.
JOHN CLOUD.
Justice of the Peace of the city of Baltimore.
For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton-street, New York.
Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.
October 1, 1845. 73-tf